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PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

SCHWEICH LECTURES ON BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.
The Rev. S. R. DRIVER, D.D., Fellow of the British Academy, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, will deliver the SECOND and THIRD INAUGURAL SCHWEICH LECTURES on MONDAY, March 30, and THURSDAY, April 2, at 5 o'clock, in THE THEATRE, BURLINGTON HOUSE, BURLINGTON GARDENS, W. (Vigo Street), on "Canaan as known through Inscription and Excavation." The Lectures are open to the Public.

Exhibitions.

SHEPHERD BROS. SPRING EXHIBITION
OF EARLY BRITISH MASTERS includes Choice Works by Reynolds, Hoppner, Raeburn, Cotman, Gainsborough, Crome, Whistley, Vincent, Romney, Constable, Wilson, Stark, &c. SHEPHERD'S GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's, & W.

Provident Institutions.

NEWMAN'S TRUST.

For the Benefit of Unmarried Daughters of Retail Booksellers.

In connexion with the BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The sum of £41, is now available for apportionment under the terms of the Will of the late Mrs. Francis Elizabeth Leyton, and the Board of Directors are prepared to receive applications from persons who may be duly qualified under the rule.

Applicants must be Daughters of Retail Booksellers as defined below, who are sixty years of age and upwards; also Daughters of Retail Booksellers who are under that age, and whom the Board consider to be in necessitous circumstances.

The term "Retail Bookseller" shall be taken to comprise every Principal who shall have carried on in Great Britain or Ireland the sale of books by retail as a part of his business.

Application Forms and copies of the Rules may be obtained by sending stamped and directed envelope to the Secretary, Mr. GEORGE LARNER, Booksellers' Provident Institution, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1859.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President: The LORD GLENESKE.

Treasurer: THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1859 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s. and One Woman 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Educational.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad

are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBATT, THRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Backville Street, London, W.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors

Gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL & SMITH, School Agents (established 1859), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL, SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Head Mistress—Miss LUCY ROBINSON, M.A. (late Second Mistress, St. Felix School, Southwold). References: The Principal of Bedford College, London; The Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

DRAPERS' COMPANY'S GIRLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY are about to award THREE SCHOLARSHIPS to enable specially promising girls to study at some place of advanced education, either in Special Subjects to be approved by the Company or for the Degree Examination of a University in the United Kingdom.

The Scholarships will be of the value of 60s. per annum each, and will be tenable for Two or Three Years. To be eligible for them, Girls must be between 17 and 19 years of age and must have passed some approved Public Examination and give other evidence satisfactory to the Company of successful study. The Parent or Guardian of every Candidate must satisfy the Company that she needs the assistance of the Scholarship to carry on her education.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the CLERK TO THE COMPANY, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.

DRAPERS' COMPANY.

SOLE SCHOLARSHIP AND EXHIBITION FUND.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY are about to award TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of 60s. per annum, tenable for Two or Three Years at some place of Advanced Education, for the Study of Theoretical or Applied Science, Art, Medicine, or Law, or the Degree Examination of some University in the United Kingdom. The Scholarships will be awarded to (a) Sons or Grandsons, between 16 and 18 years of age, of Freeman of the Drapers' Company; (b) other Boys of the same age, the Parent or Guardian of every Candidate must satisfy the Company that he needs the assistance of the Scholarship to carry on his education.

The Company will shortly have the right also to nominate for an EXHIBITION of 70s. per annum, tenable for Three Years at King's College, Cambridge, a Son or Grandson of a Freeman of the Company of not more than 20 years of age.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the CLERK TO THE COMPANY, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Situations Vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE COUNCIL invite applications for the LECTURESHIP IN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

NOW VACANT. Duties to begin at the commencement of the Summer Term. Salary 150s.—Applications should be in the hands of THE REGISTRAR—from whom further particulars may be obtained—not later than MARCH 31, 1908.

BREWOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STAFFORDSHIRE.

A HEAD MASTER is required for the above School, to enter upon his duties AFTER THE EASTER VACATION. Salary 300s., with Capitation Fees, amounting to 11s. for the last year. Accommodation for 35 Boarders in the Head Master's House.

The School is in receipt of Grants from the Board of Education. There is an Agricultural Side, which is maintained by Special Grants from the Staffordshire County Council.

Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom. Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent Testimonials, and desired Names of References, must be received on or before APRIL 2 next by the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

FREDERICK T. LANGLEY, Clerk to the Governors.
Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
March 18, 1908.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL: EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The above COMMITTEE require a PRINCIPAL for the TRAINING COLLEGE (MIXED) which they are establishing at CREWE. The College will open in AUGUST, 1908, in Temporary Premises.

The Principal must be a Graduate of a British University, must have had experience of teaching, and be familiar with the Organization and Management of an Educational Institution, and be well acquainted with the History of Education in England.

The Salary will be 500s. per annum and a Residence. A House will be erected in proximity to the College and Hostel for Women. Until the opening of the new College and provision of this House an allowance will be made towards a residence in Crewe.

He will be required to take up his duties not later than JULY 1, 1908. Applications, with not more than six recent Testimonials, to be sent to THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, City Road, Chester, not later than APRIL 25, 1908.

Canvassing will be deemed a disqualification.

SHIPLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL

THE SHIPLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of HEAD MASTER of the SCHOOL OF ART at the TECHNICAL SCHOOL, SALTAIRE. Salary 200s. per annum.

Particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent on or before APRIL 14, 1908.

WALTER POPPLESTONE, Secretary.
Education Offices, Shipley, March 20, 1908.

BIRKENHEAD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss MARY KENNEDY, M.A.

REQUIRED, after EASTER, a SCIENCE MISTRESS, qualified to teach Chemistry, Botany, and Elementary Physics. Degree or equivalent essential.

Salary 120s. per annum, rising by 2s. annually, subject to satisfactory service, to 140s. In fixing the initial Salary, experience will be taken into consideration.

Canvassing Members of the Committee will be considered a disqualification. For Forms of Application (to be completed and returned at once, endorsed "Secondary School") apply to the Secretary, Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead.—Further information may be obtained from THE HEAD MISTRESS.

ROBERT T. JONES, Secretary.
Education Department, Town Hall, Birkenhead,
March 20, 1908.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the following posts in the Secondary Schools maintained by the Council. The Candidates appointed will be required to commence work after the Summer Holidays, 1908.

A. MASTERS.

SCHOOL.	No. of ASSISTANTS REQUIRED.	SUBJECTS WHICH ASSISTANTS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO TEACH.
BROCKLEY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Hillyfields, Brockley, S.E.	1	Should be specially qualified in French, and will also be required to act as Form Master.
CAMDEN SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Hilldrop Crescent, N.	1	English Subjects and German.

B. ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

SCHOOL.	No. of ASSISTANTS REQUIRED.	SUBJECTS WHICH ASSISTANTS WILL BE REQUIRED TO TEACH.
ELTHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Denonfield Road, West Hall	1	English subjects in Junior Forms.
FULHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Dawes Road, Fulham	7	(1) Mathematics or Mathematics and Science. (2) English, with German or French, with subsidiary subjects. (3) French, with German or Latin as subsidiary subjects. (4) Geography, with Latin or German as subsidiary subjects. (5) General subjects. (6) Classics. (7) History.
HACKNEY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Cusland Road, N.E.	2	(1) English. (2) Drill and Games.
ST. PANCRA'S SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Crowndale Road, N.W.	3	(1) Science Mistress to take Geography and Botany and General Elementary Science. (2) Mathematics, with English as subsidiary subject. (3) Junior Form Mistress who should be able to take English and Elementary French on the direct method.
WANDSWORTH SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Mayfield Road, West Hill, Wandsworth	1	Geography.
CHELSEA SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hortensia Road, Chelsea	The number of Vacancies	Subjects has not yet been fixed.

SALARIES.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.—The commencing Salary of Assistant Masters appointed to the Council's Secondary Schools is 150s. a year, rising by annual increments of 10s., subject to satisfactory service, to 300s. a year.

In cases where Masters are placed in positions of special responsibility, the Council may allow them to proceed to a higher maximum of 350s. a year by annual increments of 10s.

ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.—The commencing Salary of Assistant Mistresses appointed to the Council's Secondary Schools is 120s. a year, rising by annual increments of 10s., subject to satisfactory service, to 250s. a year.

In cases where Mistresses are placed in positions of special responsibility, the Council may allow them to proceed to a higher maximum of 300s. a year by annual increments of 10s.

The Salary attaching to the post of Dr. Mistress is a fixed one of 120s. a year.

Commencing Salaries higher than the minima stated above for Assistant Masters and Mistresses are allowed to those with satisfactory experience, and in the case of two years' satisfactory service in a School approved by the Council for the purpose will be counted as the equivalent of one year spent in one of the Council's Schools, provided that (1) experience of less than two years in any one school shall not be reckoned, and (2) not more than ten years' outside service in all shall be taken into account.

Applications should be made on Form T. S. 56, to be obtained, together with particulars of the Appointment, from the Clerk of the Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C. to whom they must be returned not later than 11 a.m. on April 15, 1908, accompanied by Copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

All communications on the subject must be endorsed "Teacher in Secondary Schools"; a stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of Appointments in the Council's service are given in the *London County Council Gazette*, which is published weekly, and can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. F. & K. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage) 11d. an issue, or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 5s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
March 25, 1908.

JUNIOR SALESMAN REQUIRED by HIGH-CLASS TECHNICAL BOOKSELLER in LONDON. Must be intelligent, of smart appearance, and good character. Age 18 to 25.—Apply to Box 1363, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

CANADA or ENGLAND.—GENTLEMAN (40), varied experience, good references, speaks French perfectly and has a knowledge of other languages, educated at the R.M.A. Woolwich, seeks PERMANENT BERTH. Not afraid of manual work if required. Personal comfort secondary consideration provided chance of a future.—Address Box 1366, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

A YOUNG MAN, of Literary and Artistic tastes, desires POSITION on ART MAGAZINE or Work giving scope for such tastes. Seven years' experience of Process Work.—L. G. S., 8, Ardrey Road, Herne Hill, S.E.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE TOURS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.—Medieval Chateaux of France, Province of Touraine, Fontainebleau, Versailles, &c., APRIL 2. Italian Tour repeated APRIL 29 (Rome, Naples, Venice, Florence, &c.), Switzerland, JUNE. References exchanged.—Miss BISHOP, 27, St. George's Road, Kilburn, N.W.

YOUNG SOLICITOR desires EVENING EMPLOYMENT—Secretarial, Legal, or Political Work, or would act as Companion, Reader, &c. Possesses good baritone voice.—Box 1367, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

TRANSLATION from Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Moderate terms. Varied experience. Miss SELBY, 30, Northumberland Place, Bayswater, W.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. R., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TO AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—INDEXING. Technical, Scientific, and General, carefully undertaken by Miss JAMES and Miss F. BEALES.—Excellent references.—Care of Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY occurs for the PURCHASE of valuable COPYRIGHTS of NOVELS; General, Sport, and Agricultural Volumes.—Full particulars can be had by applying to A. R., Box 1364, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

NORTHERN NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.—Kendal, SUPPLIES EDITORS with LITERARY MATTER, and invites Authors to submit MSS. of Serials, Short Stories, and Articles. Proposals for Serial Use of all high-class Literary Matter receive careful and prompt consideration. Telegraphic Address, "Syndicate, Kendal."

S. Y. ARGONAUT CRUISES. 414144. MARSEILLES, TUNIS, SICILY, NAPLES, APRIL 15-27. APRIL 29—MAY 11. Apply SECRETARY, 5, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING.—The WEST KENSINGTON OFFICES, Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying, Circulars, &c., distinguished. Usual terms. References. Established fifteen years.—SIRKS & SIRKS, 229, Hammersmith Road, W. (Private Address: 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith).

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AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS. ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 5d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kymberley Road, Harrow.

Catalogues.

P. M. BARNARD, M.A. (Formerly Classical Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge), 10, DUDLEY ROAD (opposite the Opera House, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, ENGLAND).

CATALOGUE No. 30 JUST ISSUED.—INCUNABULA, PRINTED HORE, ALDINE PRESS, BIBLIOGRAPHY.

CATALOGUES IN PREPARATION.—Rare and Valuable Bindings, many with Royal Arms and Arms of Famous Collectors; English Literature.

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CATALOGUE No. 48.—Drawings of the Early English School—Turner's Liber Studiorum, and other Engravings after Turner—Enchiridia by Turner, S. Palmer, Whistler—Japanese Colour Prints—Fine Art Books—Works by Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

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FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington; Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Philz, Rowlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books Bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

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Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the Athenæum, Notes and Queries, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late JOSEPH GRIGG, Esq. (by order of the Executrix), and other Properties.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL BY AUCTION at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on MONDAY, April 13, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the above LIBRARIES, comprising Standard Works in all Branches of Literature—Sporting and Dramatic Books—Books with Coloured Plates—valuable First Editions—a very fine Illuminated Book of Hours—a Fifteenth-Century MS.—and other items, further particulars of which will be announced.

Catalogues in preparation.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES BY AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, March 30, PICTURES and DRAWINGS of the NORWICH SCHOOL and WORKS by OLD MASTERS.

On THURSDAY, April 2, and FRIDAY, April 3, OLD ENGLISH and other FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, FAIENCE, and OBJECTS of ART of the late T. H. ISMAY, Esq.

On FRIDAY, April 3, PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE from various sources, and FAIENCE and TAPESTRY of the late W. J. MUCKLEY, Esq.

On SATURDAY, April 4, IMPORTANT PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the Property of the late T. H. ISMAY, Esq.; CHOICE WORKS by J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., the Property of Sir ALEXANDER P. AGLAND-HOOD, Bart., M.P.; and Fine MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the Property of the late HARRY COGHILL, Esq.

Books and Manuscripts, including a Portion of the Library of the late JAMES C. DICK, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION (by order of the Executors, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, March 30, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including a PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late JAMES C. DICK, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other Properties, comprising Poetical, Biographical, and Historical Works—Theology—Books relating to Scotland—Topography—Engravings—Tracts—Sporting Books, and Works on Natural History and Botany—Reviews and Periodicals—Foreign Publications—Illustrated Works—a Series of English, Scotch, and Irish Song Books, &c., including Burns's Poems—the Original Kilmarnock Edition, 1798, and other Works by Robert Burns—Archæologia Cantiana, 30 vols.—Journal of Hellenic Studies—The Ibis, 27 vols., 1876-1905—The Entomologist, 1840-1907—Linnean Society's Transactions—Collections of Views—Old Newspapers—Archæological Works—Collier's Book of Roxburgh Ballads, the Author's Original Proof Copy, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Works of Art.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, April 1, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, WORKS OF ART, comprising Old English Pottery—Oriental, English and Continental Porcelain—Old English Cut Glass—Japanese Netsukis, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The valuable Collection of Engravings and Drawings formed by the late Mr. SYDNEY GROSE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL BY AUCTION (by order of the Executors, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, April 6, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, formed by the late Mr. SYDNEY GROSE, comprising Fancy Subjects, Portraits, &c., principally by English Artists of the Eighteenth Century, many painted in Colours—large number of Engravings, mostly fine old Coloured Impressions—Portraits of Celebrated Americans—Naval and Topographical Prints—Water-Colour and other Drawings.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Collection of Engravings by Hollar.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL BY AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on TUESDAY, March 31, at 1 o'clock, a remarkable COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS by WENCESLAUS HOLLAR, comprising upwards of 1,500 separate Plates, many in Early States.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL BY AUCTION at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, April 2, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, including the Library of the late Dr. W. J. PALMER (by order of the Executors) and Books the Property of J. GOUCH, Esq., of Garden Lodge, Kensington, comprising Boydell's Shakespeare's Gallery—Hogarth's Works, 1822—The Four Series, Original Edition—Heaton's Furniture and Decoration, 2 vols.—Smith's Catalogue Raisonné, 8 vols.—Ornithological Works by Edwards, Lewin, Meyer, Hewison, and Morris—Books on India and America—Crisp's Visitation, 16 vols., and other Antiquarian and Topographical Works—Standard Historical and Theological Works—12 vols., Japanese Vellum Copy, and others by the same.

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LITERATURE

Our First Ambassador to China: an Account of the Life of George, Earl of Macartney. By Helen H. Robbins. (John Murray.)

THE most interesting and valuable part of this biography of the Earl of Macartney, the first and only holder of the title, is the hitherto unpublished journal of his embassy to China, which occupies nearly half the volume. If to this are added the copious extracts from his correspondence from the various parts of the world where he served his country with much ability and great honour to himself, it may be said that the present work is to a large extent autobiographical. Mrs. Robbins, sister of Mr. C. G. Macartney of Lissanoure, the Earl's representative, has wisely allowed the chief person concerned to tell in his own language the story of his public life. We thus obtain a much more intimate and picturesque account of one who took a considerable part in the affairs of his time than was furnished in Sir John Barrow's 'Memoir' published just a century ago.

Lord Macartney was not merely a man of marked ability and considerable achievement, but was also, in respect of probity and a fine sense of honour, far ahead of the majority of his contemporaries. Throughout his official career he consistently refused to avail himself of any of the illicit means of increasing his salary then in vogue, and this abnegation was as conspicuous at the beginning of his public service as at its close. During his mission to St. Petersburg he rejected the emoluments which it was the custom to appropriate, and, to use his own words, "sustained my character by involving myself in a debt of 6,000*l.*"

On leaving Madras he sent in a full list of the presents he had received, all of which he had placed to the credit of the East India Company in the public treasury; and during his Chinese mission there is more than one reference to the care he took in seeing that the funds at his disposal were in no case misapplied. Two instances of this scrupulous vigilance may be mentioned. The immense present of rice given to him by the ruler of Annam when he anchored in Turon Bay was sent by his orders to the Company's granary at Macao; and on his return from Peking he handed over to the Company's chief agent the presents that had not been distributed in China. Such exactness in the regulation of accounts was extremely rare in those days, and in India it was altogether unknown. It explains to a great extent his refusal of the Governor-Generalship in 1785 in succession to Warren Hastings, and indeed there are several passages in which he criticizes the state of Anglo-Indian society in no measured terms. He saw clearly that the system of governing India would have to be changed, and that it was impossible for a commercial company to exercise sovereign power indefinitely with due regard for the interests of the subject people and the reputation of the Empire.

There can be no doubt that but for bad health, arising from frequent severe attacks of gout, Lord Macartney would have made a wider reputation than he did as an administrator. He was exceedingly ambitious, and in one of his letters admitted that "I may, and probably do, entertain a higher opinion of myself than any one else does"; but on more than one occasion an attack of illness intervened to prevent his acceptance of tempting offers made by the Government of the day. This explains how it happened that his excellent work in the West Indies and Madras never brought him the higher reward (except in the matter of titles) on which he might have counted, and that his chief claim to fame rests on his embassy to China. Lord Macartney was a born diplomatist, and as a young man he developed his natural talent by making the grand tour, and stopping long enough in the principal countries to master their languages. When he was only twenty-seven he was sent, as Sir George Macartney, to St. Petersburg on a special mission, and gained the heart of the Empress Catherine by his well-turned compliments. Nevertheless he fully recognized that the civilization of Russia was then mainly on the surface, and in a comparison he instituted thirty years later between the cultured Russian and the cultured Chinese he awarded the palm to the latter.

Lord Macartney, then, will live in history chiefly as our first Ambassador to China. Mrs. Robbins seems to think that this embassy is generally regarded as a failure, but such is not the case. The embassy itself was a remarkable success, and in the Chinese annals the Macartney mission is spoken of as one exceeding in splendour and importance any that had up to that period reached the Chinese

Court. That it did not effect any radical change in the relations between China and England is to be explained by other causes, among which not the least was the war with the Goorkhas after their invasion of Tibet, when the Chinese pronounced us to be the allies and supporters of the robbers who had just plundered Teshu Lumbo. Lord Macartney got to the Court of the great Emperor Khien Lung at Jehol, beyond the Wall; he resided in Imperial palaces in Peking and Yuen Min Yuen; and he skilfully and successfully evaded the Chinese demands that he should perform the ignominious kotow ceremony. The passages in which he describes the successive efforts of the Chinese officials to bring him to his knees are model lessons of the way in which a persistent demand may be evaded by quiet courtesy and a sense of humour. Had Lord Amherst acted on similar lines in 1816, he might have achieved equal success, instead of journeying to Peking merely to turn back again. The following is Lord Macartney's account of his first interview with the Emperor:—

"He [Khien Lung] was seated in an open palanquin carried by sixteen bearers, attended by a number of officers bearing flags, standards, and umbrellas, and as he passed we paid him our compliment by kneeling on one knee, whilst all the Chinese made their usual prostrations. As soon as he had ascended the throne I came to the entrance of the tent, and holding in both my hands a large gold box enriched with diamonds in which was enclosed the King's letter, I walked deliberately up, and, ascending the side steps of the throne, delivered it into the Emperor's own hands, who, having received it, passed it to the Minister, by whom it was placed on the cushion.... We then descended from the steps of the throne, and sat down upon cushions at one of the tables on the Emperor's left hand.... The Emperor sent us several dishes from his own table.... He gave to each of us with his own hands a cup of warm wine.... His manner is dignified, but affable and condescending, and his reception of us has been very gracious and satisfactory. He is a very fine old gentleman, still healthy and vigorous, not having the appearance of a man of more than sixty.... The commanding feature of the ceremony was that calm dignity, that sober pomp of Asiatic greatness, which European refinements have not yet attained.... Thus have I seen 'King Solomon in all his glory.' I use this expression as the scene recalled perfectly to my memory a puppet show of that name which I recollect to have seen in my childhood, and which made so strong an impression on my mind that I then thought it a true representation of the highest pitch of human greatness and felicity."

Lord Macartney's comments on the state of China are full of shrewdness, and many of them possess almost as much force as when they were written. He notices the class distinction between the Manchus and Chinese, and the exceptional favour shown by the Emperor to the former; and he is of opinion that this is only a transitory condition of things, and that sooner or later the Chinese must recover the upper hand. In the last century events have moved in this

direction, and are moving now more rapidly than ever. Manchu privileges have been curtailed or have disappeared, and nearly all the viceroys to-day are Chinese. Lord Macartney did not conceal his view that the Chinese were far more friendly to foreigners than the Tartars. In connexion with British interests in China he dilates on our advantages over the Catholic nations trading there, because we have no missionaries with us and leave the religion of the country strictly alone. This advantage, if it was one, can no longer be claimed. Lord Macartney's view seems corroborated by Prince Kung's declaration in 1870: "Take away your missionaries and your opium, and we shall have no quarrels." Lord Macartney anticipated the occupation of Hongkong by fifty years when he strongly advocated an English station at the mouth of the Canton river. Finally, his advice to our merchants and traders to learn Chinese, and dress more in character with the people themselves, is excellent. It is a most serious reflection on our national capacity that commerce is still carried on in "the broken gibberish" we call "Pidgin" English.

Mrs. Robbins has done her part of the work exceedingly well, and her comments are judicious and reasonable. She gives some interesting particulars of the first of the Macartneys who went, in the earlier half of the seventeenth century, to Belfast from Auchinleck in Kirkcudbrightshire — "Black" George, "sovereign" of Belfast, and one of the chief founders of its prosperity. A striking portrait of him in armour is included from the collection at Lissanoure, besides several portraits of the Earl from his youth to the period following his return from China. Of some of these it is difficult to believe that they can relate to the same person; but that is an arraignment of the painter rather than the painted. In conclusion it need only be said that Mrs. Robbins has rendered her distinguished kinsman adequate justice, and she has thus contributed to preserve his memory as a good and capable servant of the State.

Modern Egypt. By the Earl of Cromer. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

(SECOND NOTICE.)

LORD CROMER begins his book with a survey of the financial conditions which from 1876 compelled foreign intervention in Egypt. Although he was himself a Commissioner of the Debt from 1877 to 1879, and one of the two Controllers from 1879 to the summer of 1880, his part was necessarily subordinate, and during the whole of the Arabi revolt he was absent in India. We may therefore regard this part of the book as less important than the later pages, which deal with a period when Lord Cromer was not only continuously on the spot, but was also given something like the "masterful hand of a Resident" foreshadowed in Lord Dufferin's celebrated dispatch. The

earlier section, however, is full of interest. Lord Cromer does not weary his readers by repeating too much of the oft-told story of the Egyptian debt and the devices for dealing with it. He gives the main points, and he adds some personal opinions and impressions, such as a sketch of the Khedive Ismail and a warm testimony to Sir Auckland Colvin's courage and ability. The opinions of so acute and well-informed a statesman, even when not on the scene, are of great value; and Lord Cromer's views on the part played by Gambetta in producing the catastrophe in Egypt, the sincerity and stupidity of Arabi, and the genuinely national sentiment which moved parallel to the military insurrection, and might with better management have been kept separate and used with advantage, are penetrating. "It is curious," he remarks, "to observe how heartily the French Government worked to bring about the solution which eventually occurred, and which probably was more distasteful to them than any other, namely, a British occupation of Egypt"; whilst the English Government was all the time, in a hesitating fashion, supporting the idea of a Turkish occupation. Professing to stand apart from any "strong party tie," Lord Cromer criticizes the "vacillation" of Gladstone's second Administration. "The duty of a Government," he writes, "is to lead, especially as regards foreign affairs, and to stand criticism even, when matters of the first importance are concerned, at the risk of bringing about its own downfall." He lays "the main responsibility for the British occupation" upon the Liberal Government, and attacks Gladstone's defence of the lamentable neglect to land a military force after the bombardment of Alexandria:—

"It is difficult to conceive the frame of mind of any one who considers that firing several thousand shot and shell into Egyptian forts did not involve an 'assumption of authority,' whereas landing some men to prevent a populous city from being burnt to the ground did involve such an assumption. These technicalities, which are only worthy of a special pleader, were the bane of the British Government in dealing with the Egyptian question during Mr. Gladstone's Ministry."

Lord Cromer is also severe on Gladstone for permitting the Hicks expedition, which was no doubt the original cause of much trouble; for it is his opinion that had General Hicks been forbidden to leave Khartum, that city need never have fallen to the Mahdi. The British Government declined to offer any opinion on the subject, and so General Hicks was allowed to take his own course—the course of a brave soldier. That they "had no sufficient warning" of coming disaster, however, does not mean that they had no warning. The Europeans who entertained the unfortunate general on his leaving for Khartum mostly thought that "poor Hicks had been sent to his death."

There was undoubtedly great difference of opinion as to the possibility of the

success of Hicks. The British Agency at Cairo was cognizant of the telegrams from Hicks, which came through Col. Stewart, at that time Acting British Consul at Khartum, addressed to Baker Pasha at the British Agency, although intended for the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army (Sir Evelyn Wood). Lord Dufferin not only shared the belief of the regular advisers of the British Government in the possibility of success, but also explained after the disaster the reasons which had led him to expect an opposite result. The report from Sir Evelyn Wood on August 31st, 1883, that no British troops were wanted, and that the Egyptian army could be safely "left responsible," except so far as officers were to be allowed to volunteer, seems to show that he also was not alarmed. When Sir Evelyn Baring was sent out he was instructed to report on this very point, at the moment when Hicks marched forward into the desert. This shows that the Home Government must have doubted the soundness of the official advice they had received—to abstain from interference by a veto. All advisers concurred in the opinion, given after the Hicks disaster, that Egypt must be made to evacuate the Sudan, while the British Government undertook to defend Egypt at Wady Halfa.

The part of the book which will attract most attention is that concerning the abandonment and reconquest of the Sudan. The subject occupies one-third of the whole work, and nearly 200 pages are filled with the Gordon mission. This may seem a disproportionate allotment of space, but probably Lord Cromer felt that here he was on his defence, and accordingly resolved to treat it exhaustively. No doubt there was, and perhaps still is, a popular impression that the "Baring" of Gordon's 'Journals' did not sufficiently support Gordon at Khartum. As to supporting all Gordon's requests, when it is understood that that impulsive officer was in the habit of showering contradictory telegrams upon the British Agent, and that he advocated as many as five different policies in the course of the first month of his mission, it will be evident that compliance with every suggestion was impossible. Lord Cromer says he did his best to sift the mass of telegrams and extract the essential common-factor; and he certainly did a service to Gordon in begging Lord Granville not to lay too much stress on apparent contradictions, but to support what seemed to be the more permanent and reasoned conclusions. At the same time there is a good deal in the tone of this part of the book which will pain many readers. It is obvious that Lord Cromer wishes to write generously of a man whose noble qualities he repeatedly extols; nevertheless the general impression produced is not one of generosity. No doubt Gordon gave him more trouble than all the international complications and the Commissioners of the Debt and the native press put together, and it was hard to forgive the needless difficulties, the loss of lives

and money which this hapless mission begot. But the truth lies deeper than that. It lies in the essential lack of sympathy between two vividly opposed characters. "Officialism and enthusiasm *ne se marient pas*," says Lord Cromer. "I have no confidence in opinions based on mystic feelings." There we have the difference in a nutshell. Lord Cromer's enthusiasms were not Gordon's, and neither could understand the other. We are not sure that this had any vital influence on the tragic result.

It is set forth in these pages that Lord Cromer twice opposed the sending of Gordon to the Sudan; but it does not appear clearly why, after the "little pressure upon Baring" referred to by Lord Granville in a letter to Gladstone, this opposition was withdrawn. Lord Cromer says it was because he found himself standing alone in his opinion of Gordon's unfitness; but surely this hardly accounts for his writing to Lord Granville that "Gordon would be the best man," "I would rather have him than any one else." It was a sudden, and, to our mind, unexplained *volte-face*; and it was "a mistake," says its author, "which I shall never cease to regret." He thinks he would have preferred Col. Stewart, to whose shrewdness and cool judgment a just tribute is here paid.

It is a little hard on Gladstone and Granville that Lord Cromer should describe their "vacillation" when they no longer have a chance, even if in any case they would have taken it, of describing his. It was in December, 1883, that Sir Evelyn Baring asked the Cabinet to send "an English officer of high authority to Khartum to withdraw the garrisons." We now know that the Cabinet were not aware of his previous refusal of Gordon, privately suggested by Granville. Lord Cromer knew the difficulties, for he pointed out that Egypt was forbidden by her Turkish charter to cede territory. He had previously advised Downing Street and those who sent him to Egypt that it was impossible to approve the attempt of the Egyptians to reconquer that Sudan which they were, he declared, wholly unfit to rule. In sending the news of the Hicks disaster Sir Evelyn Baring explained that Khartum must beyond doubt fall. He made no secret of this opinion to the Khedive, who shared it, and to the Khedive's advisers, who did not; and he had already requested the British Government to tell the Egyptians that in no circumstances could they expect or receive British help in the Sudan. Thus it was that the Egyptian Government were forbidden to send, as they wished, Sir Evelyn Wood or any of his troops—their troops—to Khartum. At the beginning of December Sir Evelyn Baring had reported the opinion of the generals commanding the British force and the Egyptian army, as well as of Baker Pasha, to be that Egypt must be forced to fall back to Wady Halfa. Lord Cromer now gives this among his "Conclusions": "In the first place it was a mistake to send any British

official to Khartum." It does not seem clear whether Sir Evelyn Baring had any one particularly in view in asking that an English officer of high authority should be sent out to superintend the evacuation of the Sudan. What the Cabinet had before them was, as is known from the Parliamentary Papers, the request of Sir Evelyn Baring above quoted, to which on the 16th of January he pressed for a reply. He still appeared as asking for the dispatch of a British officer of distinction who was to conduct the retreat.

One other point of criticism also concerns Gordon's mission. It is here shown that Lord Cromer urged the Government, on April 14th, five months before Lord Wolseley's army started, to prepare for a relief expedition. Were it fair to write of "vacillation" in the case of policy admittedly difficult in a high degree, the changes of advice as to help to Gordon might be collected from Lord Cromer's pages. His case is that the refusal of Zobeir meant an expedition. The first request of Gordon as to Zobeir was that the Home Government should issue an illegal order to arrest him and deport him to Cyprus. At the moment when this arbitrary proposal was refused, the War Office and the Admiralty had already considered the possibility of relieving Khartum from Suakim. While the plan to be adopted was under discussion, at the end of January, Sir Evelyn Baring reported that Stewart and Gordon were both opposed to any suggestion of employing Zobeir in connexion with Gordon's evacuation mission. In spite of the opposition of Lord Randolph Churchill, supported by the representative of the Conservative regular Opposition, the Hon. Robert Bourke, steps were taken at the beginning of February to reinforce the British troops on the Red Sea coast. At that time, and up to the middle of February, Sir Evelyn Baring continued to report in the strongest terms against the possibility of "sending Zobeir." He pointed out that Pasha's "deep resentment against Gordon," and twice described the conversation between the two, with the repeated statement of the former, "You killed my son." Lord Cromer's change of opinion after the middle of February was so sudden that its suggestion caught up the dispatches from which the Government learnt that Zobeir, should he be sent to Khartum, would go there "free to promote the slave trade" and "very vindictive" against Gordon: "Hates Gordon." Lord Cromer now gives the third of his "Conclusions" (it will be remembered that the first is that no one should have been sent) in these words:—

"When once General Gordon had been sent he should have been left a free hand so long as he kept within the main lines of the policy which he was authorized to execute. It is . . . to be regretted that General Gordon was not allowed to employ Zobeir,"

although "any view held as to the probable results of employing him must be conjectural." The answer seems to be that Lord Cromer himself points out that Gordon never for a moment "kept within

the main lines of the policy," and that Lord Cromer was the adviser, up to the moment of his sudden change in opinion, of the absolute refusal to Gordon of the "free hand."

All through March the War Office, advised by Lord Wolseley, was for a Suakim expedition; while Lord Northbrook pressed for a Nile expedition, likely, the Admiralty thought, to succeed, but impossible before "high Nile" allowed boats to pass the cataracts—impossible, that is, till autumn. The Cairo dispatches, all through the period when the possibility of either the Suakim or the Nile expedition was under consideration by the military authorities, continued to state that Khartum could hold out sufficiently long to allow of the Nile plan of relief. It was probably not known at the time to any one except soldiers who did not pass on the proposals that Sir F. Roberts was confident in the success of an Indian relief expedition from Suakim. Few seem to have thought a Suakim-Berber march anything but a desperate venture.

It is possible that Lord Cromer was not fully informed of military preparations, probably concealed from the Prime Minister, who, as we have learnt from recent memoirs, was opposed—and perhaps alone opposed—to an expedition in the circumstances all but certain to occur. But there is a singular contrast between the full statements contained in other portions of the volume, and the meagreness of the information as to the preparation for the river war. The British "advance to Wady Halfa," which we learn from Lord Cromer he stopped on April 8th, was in fact Lord Wolseley's advance guard. The boats and the Canadian voyageurs at least must have been prepared at an earlier date than that of the Vote of Credit at the beginning of August; and the very maps needed for the Nile advance must have been in the hands of our officials at Cairo long before that date. Lord Cromer himself says that the military authorities differed as to the possibility of the Suakim-Berber route, and indicates the advice hostile to it given by the general in command of our forces in Egypt. The alternative was that adopted; but, as our author says, this depended on the water, and all that could be done was to be "ready to move directly the water rises." The point is whether the expedition was ready to move, or did move, as soon as the water permitted the boats to pass the cataracts; and on this point Lord Cromer gives us no assistance. He indeed quotes a declaration made in Parliament in July to show that it had been decided at that time that there was to be "no expedition." But we imagine that long before that date everybody—unless perhaps the Prime Minister—thought the expedition probable, except those who thought it certain. How painfully Lord Cromer still feels the whole tragic episode in an otherwise triumphant course of beneficent work may be judged from the words in which he lays the blame upon the Prime Minister:—

"The Nile expedition was sanctioned too late, and the reason why it was sanctioned too late was that Mr. Gladstone would not accept simple evidence of a plain fact, which was patent to much less powerful intellects than his own. Posterity has yet to decide on the services which Mr. Gladstone, during his long and brilliant career, rendered in other directions to the British nation, but it is improbable that the verdict of his contemporaries in respect to his conduct of the affairs of the Soudan will ever be reversed. 'Les fautes de l'homme puissant,' said an eminent Frenchman, 'sont des malheurs publics.' Mr. Gladstone's error of judgment in delaying too long the despatch of the Nile expedition left a stain on the reputation of England which it will be beyond the power of either the impartial historian or the partial apologist to efface."

It is a relief to turn from the chapters on the Sudan, in spite of the crowning success won after long years of arduous preparation, and to read the brilliant survey of modern Egypt. The "Land of Paradox" has never been revealed in a more searching light. The various nationalities that make up the population, their chief leaders, notable muftis, sheykhs, Prime Ministers, Mohammedans, Copts, young Turko-Egyptians and old conservative Turks, Syrians, and Armenians, pass across the illuminating pages, and we gain a remarkable insight into the tangled problems with which the British representative had to deal. Lord Cromer always writes temperately, but he does not care to conceal his decided opinions. He has no belief in "modernism" in Islam, and he thinks it will be a long time before Egyptians can replace Europeans. The former may equal the latter in technical capacity, for they are essentially a nation of imitators, but for the influential posts something more is needed, and that is found in English "character." Lord Cromer deplores the effects of French training on the Europeanized Egyptians, since it tends to rigid departmentalism, to the worship of the *procès-verbal*, rather than to a sense of individual responsibility. Such men would not do what Sir C. Scott Moncrieff boldly did, who spent a quarter of a million on necessary irrigation works whilst all the diplomacy of Europe was debating whether it could legally be spent. The Briton's way of cutting Gordian knots is especially dear to Lord Cromer, and no one knew better how to cut them.

The Admiralty of the Atlantic: an Enquiry into the Development of German Sea Power, Past, Present, and Prospective.
By Percival A. Hislam. (Longmans & Co.)

WE have seldom met with a book dealing with difficult and interesting topics in which matter of real value was more closely mingled with inadequate stuff than in the volume before us. We are inclined, however, to forgive the author any faults for such pages as that in which he draws, from many indications, the obviously correct inferences as to a change

in German policy and incidentally puts "the submarine" in what still appears to us its right place for this country. Mr. Hislam's opinion—backed by much sound argument, and, as we think, proof—is that Germany's policy is now directed in her marine, as at one time only in her army, to the offensive. From this fact follows "lack of interest in the submarine . . . about as useful to a virile naval power as the discarded Brennan torpedo." The author, indeed, adds that when the submarine becomes capable of offensive action upon the enemy's coast he may grow to favour it. He will be met by the reply that the French have used at Brest their Cherbourg submarine flotilla, and that we, according to the present Board of Admiralty, have "gone one better," in using at Rosyth our own submarines from a Channel base. The latter statement, though semi-officially made, we confess we do not believe, and we are far from thinking that the second-hand confidence displayed by Sir John Fisher, through Admiral Bacon, in our submarines, as superior to those of France, is justified. Nevertheless, French submarine progress is known both to Whitehall and to Berlin to be the subject of much exaggeration. We are glad that Mr. Hislam returns to the sounder doctrine of the Admiralty under Mr. Goschen, whose policy on this point is, we think, as yet less out of date than in other respects with regard to which we differ from our author.

A subject on which Mr. Hislam supplies facts new to the general reader concerns the German gun. Perhaps the weakest of all points in the armour of the present Board of Admiralty is revealed by the doubt whether the German 11-inch gun is not as good as the 12-inch gun with which all our newest ships are armed. The heaviest of our 12-inch guns is about 10 tons heavier than the heaviest of the German 11-inch guns; and, if it be true that the German weapon is superior, the advantage obtained by Germany is considerable. We have, however, some doubt whether the figures printed by the author, without remark, explanation, or "authorities," are accurate.

The elaborate argument of Mr. Hislam with regard to Rosyth, docks, and bases is full of interest, but also of contradictions which deprive it of high value. To our own positions in the Channel he opposes with justice, as we think, the objection that

"any fleet west of the Straits of Dover would, in the event of a sudden outbreak of hostilities, run the risk of losing no small proportion of its strength through mines and torpedo and submarine attack."

In other parts of his chapters on these subjects he ceases, when convenient to his argument, to take account of floating mines. Indeed, he uses them as the Japanese and Russians did in the war—without sufficient regard to who is blown up—in the first case, sailors; in the second, writers only. Thus it is sometimes Mr. Hislam who suffers from his own controversial explosives.

So, too, as regards the use of the Channel

in time of war, as compared with the northern route. To this discussion Mr. Hislam has come somewhat freshly, as it seems to us, with an openness of mind that reveals want of acquaintance with the history of the subject. Lough Swilly was defended under the Naval Works Acts many years ago on the ground that it would form the rendezvous for the greater portion of our commercial shipping in time of war; the Channel being too dangerous for use. This was before the risk of floating mines had been generally admitted. Capt. Otley had made inventions, and the French had made trials of similar mines at Cherbourg. Germany had hardly begun to construct mines, and no one had realized the extent to which they were likely to be employed in war. Mr. Hislam connects his arguments with an astounding belief that our supremacy over Germany is secure for many years on account of our existing predominance in tonnage of warships. But he is opposed to the "all-big" policy, and declares that the Dreadnought is altogether inferior as a fighting ship to our Lord Nelson class. He is an uncompromising adherent of the Custance view, now recognized, however, by all the Admiralties to be out of date. Mr. Hislam appears to be unacquainted with the modern doctrine as to the impossibility of combining the fire of 12-inch and 11-inch guns with that of the 9.2-inch or 6-inch classes, and the superiority of the former under almost all battle conditions. The argument, held secret here, has been published in the United States, and copied from America by France, where several debates on the subject of the highest value have taken place in both the Houses of the Legislature, and are shortly to be resumed.

Mr. Hislam attaches too much importance to discussions as to the throttling of German trade in the event of war with us. No authority of weight can be quoted for any view except that adopted, indeed, by our author himself in at least one passage—that German shipping must be laid up until the British fleet is beaten from the seas. On the other hand, he seems to think, although here again he contradicts himself, that Germany will be unable to interfere in the event of war with the commercial use of the port of London: a curious example of misplaced confidence.

Our author's argument against the choice of Rosyth for eastern docks, and his preference for floating docks over more costly fixed constructions, is too technical for our pages. He is right in his statement on a matter where the public and the press have gone wrong in the last few days, and shows that Rosyth has hung fire, not for four years only, as suggested, but for seven. He names Mr. Haldane as having been present at a meeting called by Mr. Maxse, of *The National Review*, in the winter of 1901-2, at which the opinion of the Committee appointed by the Admiralty in March, 1900, in favour of "St. Margaret's Hope" "leaked out." Incidentally "the late Government" seems to be blamed for the initiation of

docks at Gibraltar. It was a previous Liberal Administration that gave the promise—at that time necessary, though international circumstances have left Gibraltar stranded for the present.

A remark upon the subject of the German bluejackets suggests a line of inquiry not pursued. If it is the case, as the author thinks, that the Germans "are in all respects as good sailors as our own," it would be interesting to know the extent to which they are still short-service men, as they all were up to a few years ago. The French have virtually dropped their *inscription* (and their system of reserves) for all skilled ratings, and we have always claimed that our fleet possesses a great superiority in our obstinate adherence to long service—never more marked than in Lord Tweedmouth's latest speeches. Another similarly tempting bypath is opened by the author's attack upon "the ludicrously inadequate land batteries of quick-firing guns by which the approaches" to some of our naval harbours are defended. A competent Committee has recently revised the armament of all these works, and, as far as *matériel* goes, we are inclined to rest happy in their reassuring opinion. What disturbs us more is the supply of gunners to be always present at the guns at night when political circumstances require it, and trained to make use of the delicate weapons by which access to the Forth Bridge and Rosyth, for example, is to be prevented. There is one company of regular R.G.A. at Leith; otherwise the defences are to be trusted to Territorial gunners, who can hardly be expected to sleep at the guns in perpetual readiness for "a bolt from the blue."

Annali dell' Islam. By Leone Caetani, Principe di Teano. Vol. II. (two parts). (Milan, Hoepli.)

For generations the standard authority on Arabic history was the work of the Prince of Hamāh. Abū-l-Fidā was the hereditary ruler of one of the several principalities which divided amongst themselves the Syrian dominions of their common ancestor Saladin; but he was more scholar than king, though "Malik" was his title, and fonder of his library and visits to the cultivated Court of his friend the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt than of maintaining a somewhat shadowy sovereignty in his native city. He was a laborious compiler, and his 'Annales Muslemici,' with its Arabic text and inter-paged Latin version by Reiske, was long the "original" source for European historians of the Saracens. It was not in the least original, but, like many Arabic chronicles, a perfectly unabashed compilation from earlier historians, whose names were rarely cited. Its value remains unimpaired for its record of events contemporary or nearly contemporary with the Prince its author, that is, for the earlier part of the fourteenth century; but for all previous periods it has been superseded by the printing of the authorities from which it was compiled.

The publication of the great 'Kāmil' of Ibn al-Athīr by Tornberg cut the ground under Prince Abū-l-Fidā's feet by giving us the chief source of his 'Annals.' The editing of the Arabic text of Tabari by Prof. de Goeje and a committee of scholars did the same supersessory work for Ibn al-Athīr by printing the earliest of Arabic chroniclers, from whom the latter borrowed most of their material for the first three centuries of Mohammedan history. Other publications of early texts have brought us ever nearer to contemporary evidence, and we are no longer satisfied with the abridgment of a compilation with which our grandfathers had to be content. Texts and criticisms have multiplied enormously during the half-century which has passed since Tornberg rejoiced Arabic scholars by his edition of the 'Kāmil,' and the bibliographical apparatus of the modern historian of the Saracenic empire has grown to vast proportions. Libraries in every remote university, private collections, and the manuscript treasures of mosques have been diligently searched, until there seems to be a reasonable conviction that very little documentary evidence on the history of the Muslims has escaped notice, and that, if everything has not yet been published in the original text, at least the text is known, catalogued, and open to inspection.

If this is correct, and the materials are really as complete, or very nearly as complete, as they will ever be, the most pressing need of the historian is such a digest or collection of all the existing facts—in due co-ordination, and subjected to proper criticism on modern methods—as will enable him to arrive at the probable truth among conflicting statements. It has fallen to an Italian prince to do for a far wider range of authorities, and on far sounder critical principles, what the Prince of Hamāh tried to do, by a much cruder method, with such materials as he had under his hand six centuries ago. The Principe di Teano has devoted himself for many years to the collection, comparison, and criticism of the whole mass of Arabic historical records, with a zeal, a perseverance, and a critical scholarship which leave nothing to be desired. As a pupil of Prof. Guidi, he possesses not only the necessary familiarity with Arabic, but also something of his master's wide learning and daring freedom from accepted traditions. He takes, however, nothing on trust, but examines each statement and authority with critical suspicion. Sometimes we think he is too incredulous, and is apt to reject a tradition merely on the ground that there were motives for falsification, although such treatment is not proved. But this, at the worst, is to err on the right side. We may feel sure, at all events, that nothing is here set down which does not rest on the best evidence that can now be attained; and when we read that the work has been done three times over, and has already taken ten whole years, we may be confident that the laborious author has left a very small margin for error. When, further, we find that the

present double volume of nearly 1,250 pages (apart from the invaluable Index) covers but seven years, 628–634, we realize the colossal scale on which Principe di Teano has planned his monumental work. It is, indeed, a work unparalleled in Arabic historical scholarship, conceived on grand lines, and executed with unsparing industry and remarkable penetration and grasp of all the conditions of the subject. To criticize it in detail would need a volume, and even then we feel that criticism would be drowned in admiration. We prefer the more gracious part of tendering our profound congratulations to the learned author on the successful achievement of so much as he has yet published of a priceless Thesaurus, and recording our earnest hope that he may be enabled to bring his prodigious labour to its intended close. At the same time we wonder who will live to see the end. The fifth volume, still in the dim future, is to bring the work up to about 700 A.D., that is, only half through the period of the Damascus caliphate. How long will it take to reach the fall of Bagdad in the middle of the thirteenth century? But *qui vivra verra*, and meanwhile each instalment that is printed is a definite and distinct contribution to historical research, independent of the rest, a presentment of all existing evidence bearing upon the period included in the volume. That is a gain to historians which is so far complete in itself that it will never have to be done over again.

Prince di Teano's plan has undergone some modification since the first volume appeared. Up to the tenth year after the Prophet's flight to Medina, the memorable Hegira, the author views his work as in a sense introductory. The actual 'Annals' are regarded as beginning at the year 10, and here the new arrangement is adopted. The method of a continuous narrative, compiled from all the authorities, is abandoned in favour of a more precise statement of the evidence of each of them, duly referred to at the close of each paragraph, with the necessary critical comments and corrections appended in smaller type. This is undoubtedly the right way to deal with the materials. It may seem less readable, but it is far more authoritative and final than any attempt to weave the conflicting statements into a connected narrative. The critical notes, coming immediately after the original evidence, and not relegated to the end of the book, give the necessary corrections, and bring all the results of the researches of European scholars to bear upon the subject. Prince di Teano seems to have collected an almost complete bibliographical apparatus, and very little that has been written by any Arabic scholar of authority has escaped him. We have thus, first, a complete statement—not in the *ipsissima verba*, but giving the full substance—of the original evidence of the Arabic chroniclers. Next we have critical notes dealing with the authenticity and value of these statements and the various theories held by scholars about

them. These two features constitute the essential and supreme character of the book. They give the student of Arabic history all the materials for a judgment, and all the important judgments of the best scholars on the materials.

Besides these, the author has introduced a number of extremely interesting and learned excursions on various subjects intimately connected with the materials. These deal with such matters as the Arab method of warfare and Arab arms, the nature of the caliphate, the motives and character of the Saracen conquests, the causes of the decay of the Byzantine and the Sasanian empires, together with disquisitions on the last five years of Mohammed's life, the character of the Prophet, the causes and results of the revolt of the tribes after his death, and so forth. To the general student of Eastern history these essays are perhaps the most interesting part of the volume; they abound in brilliant suggestions and bold theories, which are redeemed from the charge of speculation, perhaps, by the solid array of learned argument which supports them. Especially noteworthy is the essay on the character of the Arab conquests, in which it is maintained that the motive was one of natural expansion, due to the hardship of life in Arabia—a motive long existent, but rendered possible of realization only when the repressing influences of Byzantium and Persia crumbled to weakness. The author holds that the Arabs were in reality a nation in decay; that they had been civilized and powerful ages before Mohammed's time, but had been reduced to poverty by changes in the climate and productiveness of the soil; and that their expansion was only a question of time and opportunity, whether Mohammed had preached Islam or not. Here he is on highly controversial ground, but that Islam was only one of several factors in the movement of the Arabs towards conquest is beyond doubt. We look forward to future volumes of this superb work with the greatest interest and confidence. No such history of the Mohammedan empire has ever before been attempted.

NEW NOVELS.

The Duke's Motto. By Justin H. McCarthy. (Methuen & Co.)

In his dedication to M. Sardou, Mr. McCarthy makes it plain that he has adapted his romance from a play by himself, which, again, has its origin in a creation by M. Sardou. The hero is one Lagardère, a notable swordsman in the reign of Louis XIII., and he is excusably compared by Mr. McCarthy to D'Artagnan. The story, as may be imagined from its sources, is frankly theatrical; but the author does his part so ardently and zealously that the reader is carried from episode to episode on a tide of interest. Mr. McCarthy's spirit is as unflagging as his hero's; and the culmination is at once ingenious and dramatic. The theme of the book is the vengeance of Lagardère, who

has witnessed the cowardly murder of the Duke of Nevers at the hands of his cousin and a pack of ruffians, who are excellently painted.

The Ancient Law. By Ellen Glasgow. (Constable & Co.)

THE culminating point of this thoughtful story may be termed an ethical development. We are introduced to the central figure newly released from a term of imprisonment for misappropriation; a period of self-abnegation in personal social service follows, spent partly in a primitive tobacco-raising corner of Virginia, and partly by the side of, but not in association with, his own family circle. Finally he is seen voluntarily taking upon himself the burden of sins which have already made their mark on the second generation.

The story maintains its hold to the end, mainly because the less self-conscious world to which the erstwhile prisoner returns is peopled by real men and women—clear-cut, convincing studies of sturdy Virginians. So excellent are these that an even greater measure of success might reasonably have been expected in the hero. As it is, his very perfection is wearisome; his introspective habit, and his much-used "radiant smile," are apt to cloy; and moreover one is conscious throughout of the sex of his creator. In spite of these drawbacks the book is well worth reading.

The Marquis and Pamela. By Edward H. Cooper. (Chatto & Windus.)

"READING one day a novel of Ouida's"—is the way in which Mr. Cooper opens one of his chapters; and it is manifest under whose influence he has written this lurid tale. But it has not the romantic atmosphere with which Ouida managed to charge her melodramas. On the contrary, it is compact of what is designed to be sordid realism. We do not, however, think it convincing in this respect. It is full of mistresses, gambling, swindlers and vices of varying kinds; and its heroine is not Ouida's ingénue, but a very soiled and selfish young person. There is no consistent characterization, except in the matter of one or two subordinate dowagers; and there is an utterly impossible Marquis. Mr. Cooper's tale must be supposed to depict smart society of a sort, for there are many lords and baronets in his pages; but the worst enemies of that society have never painted it so black.

The Fly on the Wheel. By Katherine C. Thurston. (Blackwood & Sons.)

In her new novel Mrs. Thurston does not rely so much upon her plot as was the case with 'John Chilcote, M.P.' It is a study of sexual passion rising at times to real power; and though the interposition of a Roman Catholic priest is used at the crisis of the story, we feel that the author has not intended this as a solution of her problem. The setting is Irish, though there is no stacy

employment of Irish brogue and idiosyncrasy. The minor characters are deftly and surely handled, but the author's best efforts have been spent on the man and woman in the front of the action. Both are convincing, though the man is rather after a well-established model, and the reverse of all that we are accustomed to accept as Irish. It is a conscientious and clever piece of work.

Isle Raven. By Owen Vaughan. (Duckworth & Co.)

THIS romance attains a high level in describing human fury animating herculean strength. Humour is shown by the fact that the ungovernable hero is a solicitor. Mr. Vaughan illustrates gradations of that sentiment which is love of home in its higher manifestations, and vulgar hunger for property in its lower. Raven Island is fiercely claimed and guarded by those who have nine-tenths of the law on their side; but it is bought by a young lady on whom immeasurable contempt is poured at the end of the book, and the sale is proved illegal by the production of a deed in favour of the heroine. The romance is stirring, being driven to its crisis by elemental feelings; and its heroine, who dreams like a poet, and deliberately wrecks a motor-car, is a novelty in fiction.

Many Junes. By Archibald Marshall. (Methuen & Co.)

WE fear that Mr. Marshall may push his methods of simplicity rather too far. His last book, 'Exton Manor,' displayed the limit of lack of artifice, if one may put it in that way. In other words, he had determined in that tale to meet life on its own terms, and not put it under the compulsion of any unities or rules for registration in a novel. It is a question how far this can be safely carried out. Art must always imply a certain artifice, a certain selection; and all arts have their conventions. But 'Exton Manor' emerged successfully from the experiment. We are not sure that 'Many Junes' altogether does. It has the effect of being disjointed by the passage of many Junes. Ten years pass here, and five there, and then ten again. The unities of fiction are set at defiance. Moreover, characters drop out with whom we should be glad to keep acquaintance. This gives the effect of patchiness to the novel. It is gentle and sad in atmosphere, and a little pessimistic in philosophy; but its chief characters are essential human beings. We wish that they could have been set in other circumstances, and fallen on other fates. Mr. Marshall, however, will not have it so, and is ruthless. It is, in fine, life, not art, that he gives us, and we are left wondering at the difference, and with the old puzzle to solve.

The Night that brings out Stars. By Georgette Agnew. (Heinemann.)

APPARENTLY a first venture on the higher plane of fiction, this account of the

fortunes of a young widow who tries to make a living in London by her pen shows decided promise. A few traces of grandiloquent diction, and occasional over-elaboration in moralizing and analysis should disappear with practice. The novice has grown up abroad, chiefly in Italy, without maternal or academical training, and so is unconventional and impulsive, but full of imagination and insight; while her character is instinctively wholesome. The course which leads to her success as an author, and her union with a highly refined and able publisher, is sufficiently ruffled to be interesting. The story involves plenty of incident and change of scene, and is not overloaded with literary and artistic detail.

A Comedy of Moods. By Greville H. Tempamy. (Constable & Co.)

MR. TEMPAMY is apparently a new author, and we hasten to offer him a welcome. He has good qualifications for a novelist, among which are brightness, wit, and a sense of character and humour. He has not been able to steer clear of the dominant influence of Mr. Meredith. This tale reads like an adaptation of 'The Egoist' to the homely methods of Jane Austen, and a lack of seriousness vitiates it at times. Yet an author who can draw his characters so clearly, and handle his dialogue so neatly, has an assured future before him; and it will be well to watch Mr. Tempamy.

The Castaway: Three Great Men ruined in One Year—a King, a Cad, and a Castaway. By Hallie Erminie Rives. (Collier & Co.)

THIS American attempt to make use of Byron's career in fiction is remarkably bold and spirited. It is impossible not to admire the ingenuity of the connexions, and the tireless enthusiasm which inspires the writer. Byron appears as more than a hero; and his enemies in dark colours. His affair with Jane Clairmont is almost conceived as virtuous, and the Italian scenes are rendered highly sympathetic. If it were not for the use of real names, and our associations attaching to them, it would be possible to read this novel with great pleasure and appreciation; but the fact that those associations do exist is an impediment to enjoyment. The author is also reckless as to chronology.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE new volume of the reissue of the *Dictionary of National Biography* (Smith & Elder) covers the names Abbadie to Beadon, that is to say, three volumes of the original edition. This saving in space is effected by the use of thin paper, which does not, however, interfere with the readability of the type. The new binding in dark blue is a distinct improvement on the old amber coloured covers. Corrections have been made, and the bibliographies are improved. It seems almost ludicrous for any single critic, however erudite, to praise this masterly work, and patronize the finished and severely simple biographies written by

all the best authorities in the country. No ingenious heralding or attractive anecdotes, which sink finally into commercial bathos, of the character associated with soap and other familiar articles of commerce, are needed to secure a wide sale for this new issue. The series has long been appreciated by every scholar who has had anything to do with the history or biography of his own country. The popular writer appears learned by its means, and the expert differs from its results and verdicts with trepidation. It is a monument of wonderful organization and scholarly restraint; and its mere existence in this age of hasty and ill-considered compilation is an encouragement to the "honourable minority," who do not scamp their work, and know what real research and criticism are.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. publish *India and the Empire: a Consideration of the Tariff Problem*, by Mr. M. de P. Webb. We should have abstained from any notice of this volume, on the ground that it appears to belong to the class of "campaign literature" which, as regards all parties, *The Athenæum* avoids, were it not that special importance is given to it by an Introduction from the pen of Sir Edward Law, late Finance Minister of India. It becomes necessary for us to state that the volume is on the Chamberlain or "Tariff Reform" side, and constitutes an attempt to upset the weighty arguments put forward by Lord Curzon in Council as the unanimous and settled opinion of the Government of India. Any direct contradiction may no doubt be explained away, and Sir Edward Law points out that the dispatches of the Government of India laid before Parliament contained guarding words, and were not so absolute a declaration in favour of old-fashioned Free Trade as is sometimes supposed. Nevertheless, he goes, perhaps, somewhat too far in suggesting that the words as to India retaining a free hand and remaining able to consider the "Fair Trade" principle in any given case "practically declared for a policy of retaliation." In any case the decision not only fell short of Mr. Chamberlain's Preferential system, but was, in our opinion, in distinct opposition to it. In the author's text a reference to "the expanding populations of Canada and Australia" is followed by the statement that "those populations in the course of the next few years will exceed the population of the United Kingdom." This is prophecy—rendered dangerous in the case of Australia by the recent tendency of the Commonwealth to "the stationary condition."

The New Dominion: a Tale of Tomorrow's Wars, by a gentleman who bears the startling name of Arthur Wellesley Kipling, is published by Mr. Francis Griffiths. The contents are hardly to be reconciled with the title, inasmuch as the imaginary and highly improbable war discussed in its pages is to begin (or should we say did begin?) in August last. The American fleet at the time of the reception of a Japanese ultimatum is still in Atlantic waters; and the war that follows is rendered even more incredible by that circumstance than it would in any case have been. The nature of the operations may be gathered from the fact that before a peace is reached the American cavalry are at Yokohama. We fear that crude essays in strategy and tactics, based on conflicts that statesmen hope to avoid, are calculated to do international harm, without interesting ordinary readers. Our own country suffers at the hands of the Transatlantic author by the revelation in the early pages that a national intention to support Japan against the United States, officially expressed by a virtual ultimatum,

was cancelled by the King at the dictation of a mob attacking Buckingham Palace. The result was revolutionary action by "His Majesty," who "did not hesitate" to yield to a "curt" American despatch. After this the author claims to have shown that "the combination of the two great Anglo-Saxon nations" would set up a "terrific world-shaking power."

AN American translation of the memoirs of Prince Urussov, by Mr. H. Rosenthal of New York, is published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, under the title *Memoirs of a Russian Governor*. The most important of the side-lights thrown by Prince Urussov on the anti-Jewish riots of recent years in Russia are already known to English readers, but this volume may be commended to their notice. It contains a good deal that is of interest on the state of Russia, with one or two important references to the personality of the Emperor and of men still playing a leading part. A conversation between the author and the King of Roumania deserves notice. The Prussian view of kingship came out in the statement of Charles of Hohenzollern to Prince Urussov that Parliamentary deliberations cause "a want of coherence and consistency in the administration of a country." The Russian special envoy's reply carries conviction to all who know Russia, not only as it is now under Nicholas II. since the Japanese war, but as it was under his father, his grandfather, and even his great-grandfather Nicholas I.:

"I tried to make clear to the constitutional King that in our absolute monarchy there were as many governments as there were ministries, and that changes in the home policy with us were just as frequent as the changes of separate ministers. Every Russian Minister, I said, reports to the Emperor on his own account, and directs his line of work irrespective of what is going on in the other ministries. What Russia lacks is just this unity in the administration of the country, as the Emperor cannot, of course, by his personal direction alone, establish that cohesion of the ministries which springs from the solidarity of the members of a cabinet. In answer to the King's objection that we had a council of ministers whose function it is to unify all the ministries, I tried to bring home the fact that this council of ministers is an institution of a purely nominal character, as it never meets and plays no part in the government of the country."

The author relates a statement by the present Emperor of Russia immediately after the Japanese first attack on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in the words: "The assault of the enemy was.... but the 'bite of a flea.' The serene and even joyful spirit of the Czar amazed me." The volume is full of less-important pleasant gossip.

THREE more volumes are now out in the "Eversley Edition" of Tennyson (Macmillan), containing *Poems, II.*; *Enoch Arden*, and *In Memoriam*; and *The Princess*, and *Maud*. The form and notes of the edition are alike attractive, and some poems and lines not printed in the ordinary "works" are given here and are well worth reading. We must, however, adopt one of the commonplace reflections which made the fortune of the Vicar of Wakefield's nephew in Paris, and remark that the book might have been better if the editor had taken more pains. Lord Tennyson has provided some literary illustrations on which his father's phrasing is or may be founded, and omitted others which students of the poet have pointed out.

Tennyson, as the notes abundantly testify, objected to this process of discovering literary reminiscences in the simplest expressions; but there can, as we have said before, be little doubt that he, consciously or uncon-

sciously, reflected a good deal more of earlier English work, and of Latin and Greek, than most poets. After all, as an original writer has remarked, appropriate things are made to be appropriated, and an age which does not care for Virgil may applaud Virgilian phrase in Tennyson. Many references of this sort are omitted. Thus to Virgil's notable line in *Æneid*, iv. 34,

Id cinerem aut manes credis curare sepultos?
we may trace a passage in 'In Memoriam,' xxxviii.,

If any care for what is here
Survive in spirits rendered free,
and another in the Wellington ode:—

If aught of things that here befall
Touch a spirit among things divine.
In 'The Princess' "Ask me no more" makes an effective refrain, but it had already been so used by Carew. 'Tears, Idle Tears,' appears from the facsimile of the original MS. to have been originally "Ah! foolish tears." The sentiment underlying this song is inadequately explained. Lord Tennyson might have pointed out that his father gave the late Sir James Knowles a full account of the subject, which was published in *The Nineteenth Century* for January, 1893. The feeling exhibited is that called by Tennyson himself in youthful days "the Passion for the Past." He says as much in 'The Ancient Sage'; so a chance of illustrating the poet from himself has been missed.

"Kex" in 'The Princess' is Shakespeare's "kecksies" ('Henry V.,' V. ii.), a word applied in the vernacular to many of the Umbelliferae, and effectively used by Mr. Hardy. Grandfather Cattle says in chap. iii. of 'The Return of the Native': "I'm as dry as a kex with biding up here in the wind." *The Quarterly Review*, we are told, objected to the phrase "like an April daffodilly," apparently on the pedantic ground that daffodils belong to March. Tennyson notes that they belong to April, and even May, as well as March. He or his editor might have added that he has actually put the flower in March elsewhere, for that is the month referred to in the 'Prefatory Sonnet to "The Nineteenth Century"' as

This roaring moon of daffodil and crocus.

In 'In Memoriam' some passages by earlier poets are quoted here which are nothing like so close to the text as, for instance,

The April's in her eyes, it is love's spring,
of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' III. ii., is to

And hopes and light regrets that come
Make April of her tender eyes;

or Milton's beautiful

Soothing the raven down of darkness

to

Let darkness keep her raven gloss;

or Coleridge's

There is not wind enough to whirl
The one red leaf, the last of its clan,

to

The last red leaf is whirled away.

In these instances one need not suppose imitation. Poets in the same case say the same things, for they have to make a more rigid selection of word and incident than the prose writer, and we may consider as natural and inevitable alike the

Dark House, by which once more I stand
Here in the long unlovely street,
Doors where my heart was used to beat..

of Tennyson, and the

So wand'le ich wieder den alten Weg,
Die wohlbekannten Gassen;
Ich komme vor meiner Liebsten Haus,
Das steht so leer und verlassen,

of Heine.

The kind of note which explains where this or that simile was conceived and stored up for future use abounds, and will please some, but not others, who do not want to think of so ethereal a thing as poetry as pieced

together by the aid of successful memorizing. What we may fairly ask for in the case of a stylist like Tennyson is more attention to single words and phrases, and a clear statement of the changes in the poet's text, for these alterations are not all laid before the public in the numerous editions which have to avoid copyright matter. Many people, for instance, are puzzled about the numbering of the poems in 'In Memoriam.' The final edition includes canto xxxix., "old warder of these buried bones"; but the flood of reprints omits this new section, and consequently alters much of the numbering.

We strongly commend to the daily increasing number of tourists and travellers Messrs. Nelson's new and handy library of books at sevenpence, which is excellent alike in appearance and contents. Recent volumes include *The Man from America*, *White Fang*, *A Lame Dog's Diary*, and *The Octopus*, which are all in their various ways noteworthy novels.

Qui Etes-Vous? published by the Librairie Ch. Delagrave of Paris, makes a first appearance, and forms a very welcome addition to our works of reference. The idea of the book is taken from the English 'Who's Who,' but it loses little by paying less attention to the personal details now considered necessary in that somewhat inflated record. Long ago we had from France the excellent 'Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains' by Vapereau, but that is getting quite out of date, unless there are new editions which have not reached us. The handier book now before us will solve many of the small puzzles regarding accents on proper names which exercise English minds. Well-known pen-names such as Arvede Barine and Gyp are awarded a place, with a reference to the real personalities they cover. Altogether there are more than 5,000 brief biographies, and some obvious omissions of important people can be remedied next year.

The Western Independent has published a reproduction of the first newspaper published in Devonport, on March 19th, 1808, together with a history of 'Devonport Journalism, 1808-1908,' in its columns. *The Plymouth and Dock Telegraph* has lineally descended to *The Western Independent*, and much of its first issue is of historic interest, as relating to the Napoleonic wars, when Plymouth Dock, now known as Devonport, was an important centre of operations.

NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE.

To an academic person leading a jog-trot existence Cambridge in the Lent term does not present many subjects for a letter. Upon the whole, the most remarkable thing about the term is that most of us have survived it. It was long, the weather was bad, and the influenza bacillus very active, and now that it has ended it is not particularly regretted.

When we came into residence the great question was, "What will they do with it?" Trinity's enormous legacy being, of course, the main theme of our speculations. According to Sir George Young, "it" was the reward of virtue, Trinity having had a majority a few years ago against Greek, though some people wondered why a bare majority at Trinity should be so richly rewarded, and poor Downing, which voted almost to a man against the classics, should get nothing. But soon rumours were heard that after all Sir William Pearce's legacy was less prodigious than had been anticipated, and it is already said to be about one-half the value announced in the newspapers. Still, six figures, the first of which is not a

unit, is a very fair bequest, and the Fellows of Trinity are doubtless expecting a better dividend for themselves, projecting new buildings for their students, and hoping that, if all goes well with them, the University will ultimately benefit. It is strange how little the University, and how much the colleges, appeal to the generosity of their members; and it is well for people to realize that the colleges make our old universities, and not vice versa. It is also remarkable that the more a college or university does for a man, the less he seems disposed to benefit it pecuniarily. Those who either leave without a degree, or just manage to pass without probably so much as knowing any don but their tutor and dean, pour their money into Alma Mater's lap; whilst those whom she loads with honours, and puts in the way of acquiring fame and fortune, seem to overlook her existence. The gratitude of Sir William Pearce to Trinity, and Cecil Rhodes to Oxford and Oriel, contrasts with other testamentary dispositions; and an anti-reformer might cynically remark, "Why try and help the undergraduates? The less we do for them the more they are likely to do for us." Well, I am sure I wish Trinity joy of their windfall; but I expect there will be much searching of heart when it has to be settled what is to be done with it.

Let me turn to more public matters. It has been decided by those who rule us—and on this point both parties are agreed—that something must be done. To decide on the nature of this something has caused certain individuals to summon a representative body of men of mature age to appoint committees to report how the University can best be reformed. The two sides are equally balanced on all the committees, and to give them a juvenile, up-to-date, and even rakish air, a few youngsters on the more agreeable side of five-and-forty have been selected. Unfortunately, the whole organization has been dubbed the "New Jerusalem Caucus," and if ever its committees report, their bantlings will enter upon life as children of 'Nova Solyma.' The new body has already had one result, an amusing pamphlet called 'Microcosmographia Academica,' as short as its name is long, and with much wit in a small compass. It really does give one an excellent idea of University politics, which, like all others, are virtually directed to the great end of making as much stir and as little progress as possible. The five parties are Conservative Liberals, Liberal Conservatives, Non-Placets, Adullamites (or science men), and "Young Men in a Hurry." To the last class the writer evidently belongs. "The Young Man in a Hurry," he says, "is afflicted with a conscience, which is apt to break out, like the measles, in patches. To listen to him, you would think he united the virtues of a Brutus to the passion for lost causes of a Cato; he has not learnt that most of his causes are lost by letting his Cato out of the bag, instead of tying him up firmly and sitting on him, as experienced people do."

There are two ways of acquiring political influence. One is

"to sit tight and drink port wine. You will thus gain the reputation of being a good fellow; and not a few wild oats will be condoned in one who is sound at heart, if not at the lower extremities."

The other is to be a good business man, who "has a finger on the pulse of the great world—a distant and rather terrifying region, which it is very necessary to keep in touch with, though it must not be allowed on any account to touch you."

In contrast with the port-wine bibber who influences Cambridge, we are told:—

"All business men are good; and it is understood that they let who will be clever, provided he be not clever at their expense."

The "Council" is said to be "firmly convinced that they are businesslike. There is no doubt that some of them are Good Business Men." The lecturers do not escape:—

"A lecturer is a sound scholar, who is chosen to teach on the ground that he was once able to learn. Eloquence is not permissible in a lecturer; it is a privilege reserved by statute for the Public Orator."

College feeling is ridiculed rather happily:—

"It is this feeling which makes the college system so valuable, and differentiates more than anything else a college from a boarding-house; for in a boarding-house hatred is concentrated, not upon rival establishments, but upon members of the same establishment."

Perhaps the wittiest little capitula is on 'Squaring,' ending with this remark:—

"Remember this: the men who get things done are the men who walk up and down King's Parade from 2-4 every day of their lives."

We are grateful to the "Young Man in a Hurry" who wrote the pamphlet, not, we should say, without haste, because it has amused many, and has served to perpetuate the memory of the birth of the "New Jerusalem Caucus."

Not a little interest has been caused by the lively correspondence between Monsignor Barnes and Mr. John Pollock, who wrote on 'The Popish Plot' in the latest issue of 'The Cambridge Modern History.' Monsignor opened the ball in *The Cambridge Review* by calling Mr. Pollock a man in Buckram, and pointing out six inaccurate statements in two pages of his chapter. The retort was to defend two of the alleged inaccuracies with some skill, and then to retire in a dignified manner into the corner and decline to play any more. In the last number Monsignor Barnes compared his adversary to a cuttlefish—I forget the scientific name of the marine creature which escapes under the obscurity of the ink it is able to eject. Then the term came to an end, leaving an increased number of readers of the *Review* to admire the courtesy of men of piety and learning in a controversial dispute.

It is a pleasure to be able to note a great improvement in the New Theatre. This term some good companies came down and played pieces that did not merely tickle the ear and amuse the eye. The crowds who went to see Mr. H. B. Irving in 'The Bells,' and the enthusiastic welcome he received, ought to convince the managers that it is possible to make the theatre pay, and at the same time to elevate the tone of Cambridge.

There was only one day on which the Senate was really divided, and that witnessed a large non-placet vote crossing the house to vote placet. A proposal to confine the Oldham bequest to immature students of Shakespeare fresh from school produced a strongly worded and weightily signed fly-sheet, and was thrown out by a large majority; whilst an attempt to render useless the reforms suggested originally by a certain professor, but subsequently adopted by those who had investigated the matter, was very properly defeated.

The death of the Duke of Devonshire, our Chancellor, will cast a gloom over deserted Cambridge. All that is being said elsewhere of him in his other capacities is true of his discharge of his high office here. He never forgot his responsibility to Cambridge, and what he did to start an appeal for the growing needs of the University will make his Chancellorship memorable. J.

'LISBON AND CINTRA.'

MR. INCHBOLD is misinformed. Camoens died on Friday, June 10th, 1580. The date is given in an 'Ementa' recording the payment to the poet's mother of 6,765 reis, the amount of pension due to him "do primeiro de janeiro do anno de D.LXXX ate dez de Junho delle em que faleceo." This official record was printed by Juromenha forty-eight years ago in his edition of Camoens (vol. i. p. 172), and is accepted as final by all competent biographers from Storek downwards.

As to Ribeiro's heroine, the identification with Joana de Vilhena was put forward by Theophilo Braga—not "recently," as Mr. Inchbold says, but in 1872 ('Bernardim Ribeiro e os Bucolistas,' p. 103). It recommends itself to critics who are at issue with Braga on many other points. In the second edition of his book (1897) Braga suggests the name of Ribeiro's cousin Joana Tavares, but this suggestion has found less favour.

The Princess Beatriz was first mentioned by Faria e Sousa more than a century after the alleged occurrence. It is an overstatement to say that Almeida Garrett and Herculano "believed implicitly" in the legend. Almeida Garrett used it for dramatic and poetical purposes in 'Um Auto de Gil Vicente' (1838) and in 'A Ama' (1851); but he avoids vouching for the truth of it in his notes, and is obviously ill at ease on the subject. In *O Panorama* (August 31st, 1839) Herculano has an article distinctly admitting that there is no evidence to confirm Faria e Sousa's surmise; he tries to make good the deficiency, but produces nothing more convincing than a narrative describing the Princess's regret at leaving Portugal. Faria e Sousa is so untrustworthy that his assertions, even when they refer to contemporary events, must be received with extreme reserve: the unsupported statements of this notorious forger deserve no credence whatever when they relate to past events. His conjecture concerning the Princess Beatriz was shown to be baseless by Costa e Silva, who rightly calls it "an absurd fable" ('Ensaio biographico-critico sobre os melhores Poetas Portuguezes,' vol. i. p. 105); and the fable has gradually dropped out of sight. Varnhagen held that Ribeiro's Aonia was Juana la Loca, but this view has likewise been abandoned.

If Mr. Inchbold hesitated to decide between the claims of Joana de Vilhena and Joana Tavares, his position would be comprehensible; but there is no more to be said for Faria e Sousa's random guess than for Varnhagen's. In any book "where concentration is essential on account of limited space" the author should give only the facts, or the more probable version of facts, and should refrain from introducing exploded theories. THE REVIEWER.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Brodrick (M.), *The Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ of Nazareth*, 3/6 net.
 Church of England Penny Manuals: Do You Believe? by the Rev. R. C. Burr; Ritual in the Light of God's Word, by the Rev. G. Everard, 1d. each.
 Church Pulpit Commentary: Joshua to 2 Chronicles; St. Mark to St. Luke vii., 7/6 each.
 David: Warrior, Poet, King, 7/6 net. Edited by W. S. Richardson.
 Dowden (Bishop J.), *Further Studies in the Prayer Book*, 6/.
 Gorham (C. T.), *The First Easter Dawn*, 4/6 net. An inquiry into the evidence for the Resurrection of Jesus.
 Greek Versions of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, 18/ net. Edited from nine MSS. by R. H. Charles.
 Also includes the variants of the Armenian and Slavonic versions and some Hebrew fragments.
 Hammond (Canon J.), *Church or Chapel? an Eirenicon*, 1/ net. New Edition.
 Henson (Canon H. Hensley), *Christ and the Nation*, 5/ net. Westminster and other sermons.

Laycock (G. T.), *Christ's Picture in Three Panels*, 4/6 net.
 Liddon (Canon H. P.), *The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, 2/6 net. The Hampton Lectures for 1896. New Edition.

Pan-Anglican Papers: Political and Social Conditions of Missionary Work, 2 parts; The Critical Study of the Bible, 2d. each.
 Parables (The), 7/6 net. Edited by L. Abbott.
 Robson (J.), *The Resurrection Gospel: a Study of Christ's Great Commission*, 5/ net.

Law.

Gordon (J. W.), *The Statute Law relating to Patents of Invention and Registration of Designs*, 5/ net. With an Introduction and Synopsis.
 Mathews (A. G.), *A Short Treatise on the Law of Wills*, 7/6.
 Phillpotts (C.), *Two Studies in International Law*, 5/ net.
 Simonson (P. F.), *The Companies Acts, 1900 and 1907, with Commentaries*, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Budge (E. A. Wallis), *An Account of the Sarcophagus of Seti I, King of Egypt, B.C. 1370*. Written for the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum; has a frontispiece, and 112 illustrations in the text.
 Bumpus (T. F.), *London Churches, Ancient and Modern; First Series, Medieval and Early Renaissance, with 30 plates; Second Series, Classical and Modern, with 33 plates*, 6/ net each.
 Cruttwell (M.), *A Guide to the Paintings in the Churches and Minor Museums of Florence*, 3/6 net. A critical catalogue, with quotations from Vasari and many illustrations. In the Art Collections of Europe.
 Fletcher (Beaumont), *Richard Wilson, R.A.*, 3/6 net. In *Makers of British Art*.
 Gorleston Psalter, 7/6 net. A manuscript of the beginning of the fourteenth century in the library of C. W. Dyson Perrins. Described in relation to other East Anglian books of the period by Sydney C. Cockerell.
 Lang (E. M.), *Some Old English Abbies*, 2/6 net. With 17 illustrations by René Walker.
 Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, December, 1907.
 Portfolio of Measured Drawings, Vol. II., 21/ net. Edited by C. H. Kelly and P. Abercrombie.
 Taber (M. B.), *The Saints in Art*, 3/6 net. Deals with their attributes and symbols, and has 20 illustrations.
 Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, U.S.A., for 1907.

Poetry and Drama.

Edgar (M. G.), *A Treasury of Verse for School and Home: Part III., 10d.; Part IV., 1/*.
 Elizabethan Shakespeare: *Loves Labour's Lost; The Merchant of Venice*, both edited by W. H. Hudson, 2/6 net each.
 Ellis (Mrs. Havelock), *The Subjection of Kezia*, 6d. net. A play in one act. No. V. of the Playgoers' Theatre.
 Lee (S.), *Four Quarto Editions of Plays by Shakespeare, the Property of the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace*, 6d. net.
 Lucas (St. J.), *New Poems*, 5/ net. Some of the poems are reprinted from magazines.
 Manners (R.), *Cuba, and other Verse*.
 Poems of Browning, 2/6 net. Selected with an Introduction by the Rt. Hon. A. Birrell.

Music.

Paine (J. K.), *The History of Music to the Death of Schubert*, 5/6.
 Wilder (V.), *Mozart, the Story of his Life, as Man and Artist*, 3 vols., 10/. Translated by L. Liebich, with 23 portraits and facsimiles.

Bibliography.

Library of Congress: *List of Books relating to the Eight-Hour Working Day; List of More Recent Works on Federal Control of Commerce and Corporations; List of Works relating to Political Parties in the United States; List of Books relating to Postal Savings Banks*.
 Pinger (W. R. R.), *A List of First Editions and other Rare Books in the Weinhild Library of the University of California*.
 Wigan Public Libraries, *Thirtieth Annual Report of the Chief Librarian*.

Philosophy.

Rhoades (J.), *The Training of the Imagination*. An address reprinted from *The Journal of Education*.

Political Economy.

Loane (M.), *From their Point of View*, 6/. Deals with the manufacture of the tramp, and other problems of poverty.
 Warren (M.), *Banks and their Customers*, 1/ net. A practical guide for all who keep banking accounts from the customers' point of view, with introduction by a London Banker. New Edition.

History and Biography.

Collins (J. Churton), *Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau in England*, 7/6 net.
 Garnier (R. M.), *Annals of the British Peasantry, 10/6*; *History of the English Landed Interest, its Customs, Laws and Agriculture*, 2 vols., 10/6 each.
 Grace Book F, containing the Records of the University of Cambridge for the Years 1501-42, 21/ net. Edited by W. G. Searle.
 Graham (H. G.), *Literary and Historical Essays*, 5/ net.
 Granville (Rev. R.), *the King's General in the West: The Life of Sir Richard Granville, Bart., 1600-59*, 10/6 net.
 Jebb (C.), *A Star of the Salons, Julie de Lespinasse*, 10/6 net. With 20 illustrations.
 Jones (H. Stuart), *The Roman Empire, B.C. 29-A.D. 476*, 5/. In the Story of the Nations.
 Lee-Warner (Sir W.), *Memoirs of Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman*, 14/ net. With portraits and maps.
 Michael (C. D.), *President Roosevelt*, 2/6.
 Monvel (R. B. de), *Beau Brummell and his Times*, 10/ net. With a chapter on Dress and the Dandies by Mary Craven.
 Murdock (H.), *Earl Percy's Dinner-Table*, 21/ net.
 Rees (J. D.), *The Real India*, 10/6 net. With a frontispiece.
 Ridding (Lady L.), *George Ridding, Schoolmaster and Bishop: Forty-Third Head Master of Winchester, 1866-84, First Bishop of Southwell, 1884-1904*, 15/ net.

Robinson (J. H.) and Beard (C. A.), *The Development of Modern Europe*, Vol. II., 6/6. An introduction to the study of current history.

Trial of A. J. Monson, 5/ net. Edited by John W. More in Notable Scottish Trials.

Vacandard (E.), *The Inquisition*, 6/ net. A critical and historical study of the coercive power of the Church, translated by Bertrand L. Conway.

Victoria History of the Counties of England: A History of Warwickshire, Vol. II.; A History of Staffordshire, Vol. I., edited by William Page, 31/6 each.

Youngusband (Col. G. J.), *The Story of the Guides*, 7/6 net. With illustrations.

Geography and Travel.

Benians (E. A.) and Knight (T. H.), *Historical Atlas with Chronological Notes*, 3d. Intended for use as a supplementary work in examination preparation.

Burpee (L. J.), *The Search for the Western Sea*, 16/ net. The story of the exploration of North-Western America.

Eliot (Sir Charles), *Turkey in Europe*, 7/6 net. New Edition, with the author's name instead of "Odysseus." Two chapters on Turkey in 1907 are added. For former notice see *Athen.*, Nov. 17, 1900, p. 644.

Lydekker (R.), *A Trip to Pilavina, the Deer-Park of Count Joseph Potocki in Volhynia, Russia*, 6/ net.

Maps: German South-West Africa, 2/ net. Part of West Africa, including Gold Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria, 1/.

Natal Directory, 1908, 10/6 net.

Stratton (A. W.), *Letters from India*, 10/6 net. With a Memoir by his Wife, and an introductory note by Prof. Bloomfield.

Vachell (H. A.), *Sport and Life on the Pacific Slope*, 7/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

Braid (J.), *The Ladies' Field Golf Book*, 1/ net.

Ruff's Guide to the Turf. Spring Edition, 1908, 7/6.

Education.

McCabe (J.), *The Truth about Secular Education, its History and Results*, 6d. Second Edition.

Folk-lore.

Gomme (G. L.), *Folk-lore as an Historical Science*, 7/6 net. With 28 illustrations.

Philology.

Deissmann (A.), *The Philology of the Greek Bible: its Present and Future*, 3/ net. Translated by L. R. M. Strachan.

Halse (R.), *A Dictionary of Spanish and Spanish-American Mining, Metallurgical, and Allied Terms*, 10/6 net.

Hinckley (H. B.), *Notes on Chaucer. A commentary on the 'Prologue' and six Canterbury Tales*.

Ishid al-Arīb al-Mā'rīf al-Adīb, or Dictionary of Learned Men of Yāqūt, Vol. I. Edited by D. S. Margoliouth for the Trustees of the E. J. W. Gibb Memorial.

Kohn (L.), *My Little German Travelling Companion*, 6d. net.

Phrases for train, luggage, customhouse, cab, &c. Third Edition.

Select Translations from Old English Prose, 5/6. Edited by A. S. Cook and Chaucer B. Tinker.

West-Saxon Psalms: being the Prose Portion, or the "First Fifty," of the so-called Paris Psalter, 2/6 net.

Edited from the manuscript, with an appendix by J. W. Bright and R. L. Ramsay, in the Belles-Lettres Series.

School-Books.

Bequer (G. A.), *Legends, Tales, and Poems*, 4/6. Edited, with Introduction, notes and vocabulary, by E. W. Olmsted.

Hunt (Rev. W.), *History of Italy*, 3/6. In the Historical Course for Schools. New Edition.

Maistre (Xavier de), *Les Prisonniers du Caucase*, 1/6. Edited, with Introduction, notes, vocabulary, and French and English exercises, by Charles W. Robson.

Riverside Literature Series: Beowulf and the Pinesburgh Fragment, translated by C. E. Child, 1/; The Book of Merlin, The Book of Sir Balin, edited by C. E. Child, 1/; The Prologue, The Knight's Tale, &c., edited by F. J. Mather, 1/6; The Song of Roland, translated by Isabel Butler, 1/6.

Strachey (J. St. Loe), *The Citizen and the State: Part II. Industrial and Social Life and the Empire*, 1/6. For notice of original issue see *Athen.*, March 9, 1905, p. 312.

Story of Aladdin, 4d. In Macmillan's Supplementary Readers, Senior.

Woolley (E. C.), *Handbook of Composition*, 2/6. A compendium of rules regarding good English, grammar, sentence structure, &c.

Workman (W. P.) and Cracknell (A. G.), *Geometry, Theoretical and Practical*, Part II., 2/ net. In the University Tutorial Series. For notice see *Athen.*, Jan. 12, 1907, p. 41.

Science.

Anderson (J. Wemyss), *Refrigeration*, 7/6 net. An elementary text book.

Bates (E. K.), *Seen and Unseen*, 1/ net. New Edition.

Bell (R.), *Health at its Best*, 5/ net.

Crotch (A.), *Telegraphic Systems and other Notes*, 5/ net.

Gray (A. A.), *The Labyrinth of Animals, including Mammals, Birds, Reptiles, and Amphibians*, Vol. II., 25/ net.

Harker (A.), *Petrology for Students: an Introduction to the Study of Rocks under the Microscope*. One of the Cambridge Geological Series. New Edition.

Harris (Hon. J.), *The Pseudo-Occult*, 1/ net. Notes on telepathic vision and auditory messages proceeding from hypnotism.

Huxley (T. H.), *Man's Place in Nature, and a Supplementary Essay*, 6d. One of the R.P.A. Cheap Reprints, with 32 illustrations.

Kidd (D.), *Kafir Socialism and the Dawn of Individualism*, 7/6 net. An introduction to the study of the Native Problem.

Kolbe (R.), *An Introduction to Electricity*, 10/6 net. A translation of the second edition of 'Einführung in die Elektrizitätslehre,' translated by J. Skellon.

Leggett (W.), *The Theory and Practice of the Art of weaving Linen and Jute Manufactures by Power Loom*: Vol. I. Text; Vol. II. Diagrams, 7/6 net.

Manual of Electrical Undertakings and Directory of Officials, 1908, 21/ net.

Medical Annual, 1908, 8/6 net. A year-book of treatment and practitioner's index.

National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Report for the Year 1907.

Parker (C. J. and W. N.), *An Elementary Course of Practical Zoology*, 10/6. Contains 167 illustrations. New Edition.

For notice see *Athen.*, April 21, 1900, p. 502.

Potts' Mining Register and Directory, 1908, 10/6.

Report on the Progress and Condition of the U.S. National Museum for the Year ending June 30, 1907.

Reprints from the Proceedings of the U.S. National Museum: No. 1587, Notes on the Freshwater Mollusk *Planorbis magnificus*, by P. Bartsch; No. 1588, On *Ctenochinus*, Gill, by R. A. Bean; No. 1589, Freshwater Crustacea from Labrador and Newfoundland, by J. A. Cushman; No. 1590, On a Collection of Thysanopterous Insects from Barbados and St. Vincent Islands, by H. J. Franklin.

Richardson (S. S.), *Magnetism and Electricity and the Principles of Electrical Measurement*, 10/6 net.

Robertson (W.), *Meat and Food Inspection*, 5/6 net.

Royal Astronomical Society: Annual Report of the Council, February, 1908, 2/6.

Soap Makers' Directory, 1908, 2/6 net.

Stonham (C.), *The Birds of the British Islands*, Part IX., 7/6 net. With illustrations by L. M. Medland. For notice of Part VIII., see *Athen.*, March 14, p. 326.

Townsmen's Farm, by "Home Counties," 6/ net.

Weavers (J.), *A Practical Guide to School, Cottage, and Allotment Gardening*, 2/6 net. With 66 illustrations, and examination questions on cottage gardening.

Whitla (Sir W.), *A Manual of the Practice and Theory of Medicine*, 2 vols., 32/.

Juvenile Books.

Brown (Rev. C.), *The Wonderful Journey*, 2/6. Talks with young people on 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' illustrated by Harold Copping.

Dowsett (L. E.), *With God in my Garden*, 2/6 net. 52 Sunday morning addresses to children.

Schmid (C. von), *Enster Eggs*, 2/6 net. Illustrated by M. V. Wheelhouse.

Fiction.

Allen (P.), *The Old Order Changeth*, 3/6. With Foreword by the Bishop of Salisbury.

Ancient Englishman (Am), A.D. 1500—1900: the Strange Narrative of Geoffrey Grenville, edited by V. Wright, 6/.

Ashmead-Bartlett (Ellis), Richard Langhorne, 6/.

The romance of a Socialist.

Bailey (H. C.), *The God of Clay*, 6/.

With illustrations by A. C. Ball.

Balfour (Ethel), *A Winning Loser*, 3/6.

Bowen (M.), *The Sword Decides*, 6/.

A chronicle of a queen in the Dark Ages, founded on the story of Giovanna of Naples.

Bullen (F. T.), *Confessions of a Tradesman*, 6/.

A description of the author's experiences as a small shopkeeper.

Crombie (Countess of), *The Days of Fire*, 2/6 net.

Dumas (A.), *The Crimes of All Pacha and Others*, 6/.

With an Introduction by R. S. Garnett, and 7 illustrations.

Fletcher (J. S.), *Paradise Cove*, 6/.

Forbes (Hon. Mrs. W. R. D.), *Leroux*, 6/.

Fox (A. D.), *Follow Up*, 6/.

The story of a commonplace Harrovian.

Gallican (W. M.), *The Conflict of Owen Prytherch*, 2/6 net.

Garrey (J. A.), *A Comedy of Mammon*, 6/ net.

A slangy record of fashionable society.

Gordon (S.), *The New Galates*, 6/.

Her Faithful Knight: the Statement of Will Heritage, of the Beacon Farm, by Woodhouse Eaves, sometime a Trooper in the Parliamentary Forces, edited by W. Bourne Cooke, 6/.

Hueffer (Ford M.), *The Fifth Queen Crowned*, 6/.

The last of an historical series.

Lays (J. K.), *The Missing Bridegroom*, 6/.

Macnaughtan (C.), *Three Miss Grammes*, 6/.

Marriott (C.), *The Kiss of Helen*, 6/.

Marsh (Richard), *The Coward behind the Curtain*, 6/.

Morichini (U. L.), *Seed on Stony Ground*, 6/.

Translated by Ella St. Leger.

Musset (A. de), *A Modern Man's Confession*, 1/6 net.

Translated by G. F. Monkhood in the Lotus Library.

Onions (D.), *Pedlar's Pack*, 6/.

Phillips (F. C.), *The Dean and his Daughter*, 6/.

New Edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Feb. 26, 1887, p. 234.

Phillipotts (E.) and Bennett (A.), *The Statue*, 6/.

Punshon (E. R.), *The Choice*, 6/.

Rodd (Ralph), *The Hand on the Strings*, 6/.

Stuphen (V. T.), *The Gates of Chance*, 6/.

With frontispiece.

Trombridge (Lady), *The House of Cards*, 6/.

Tynan (K.), *Mary Gray*, 6/.

With 4 coloured illustrations by C. H. Taffa.

Vachell (H. A.), *The Quickands of Pactolus*, 6d.

Illustrated by A. Forestier. New Edition. For notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 15, 1896, p. 96.

Vorst (M. van), *The Sentimental Adventures of Jimmy Buistrose*, 6/.

Zangwill (L.), *An Engagement of Convenience*, 6/.

General Literature.

Colonial Office List, 12/6.

Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1908, 20/.

Eagle, March, 1908. The Jubilee number of the magazine of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Gordon (Mrs. Ogilvie), *A Handbook of Employments*, 1/ net.

Specially prepared for the use of boys and girls on entering the trades, industries, and professions.

Hind (C. Lewis), *The Diary of a Looker-On*, 7/6.

Indian Age, Nos. I and II, 8 annas each.

Kelly (Marshall), *Essays*, 6/.

Ker (W. P.), *Epic and Romance*, 4/ net.

Essays on medieval literature. New Edition in the Eversley Series. See *Athen.*, April 10th, 1897.

Lynch (H. F.), *The Accountant's Preliminary Examination Course*, 2/6 net.

Omonyi (Prince Bandle), *A Defence of the Ethiopian Movement*.

Reaney (Mrs. G. S.), *Mothers and Motherhood*, 1/ net.

New Edition.

Ridge (W. Pett), *Speaking Rather Seriously*, 2/6. A collection of short essays.

Warren (K. M.), *A Treasury of English Literature*: Bacon to Milton; Elizabethan Literature, 1/ net each. A

new and cheaper edition, with General Introduction by Stopford A. Brooke.

Pamphlets.

Blake (R.), *Haeckel's Fallacies: The Question*.

Cotterill (C. C.), *Human Justice for those at the Bottom: an Appeal to those at the Top*. Preface to Second Edition. For review of the volume see *Athen.*, Feb. 1, 1908, p. 127.

Ditchfield (Rev. P. H.), *A Reading Pageant: or, Scenes and Episodes from the History of the Borough of Reading, Berkshire*, 3d. A story told to the Berkshire Archaeological Society on Nov. 8, 1907.

Ladenburg (A.), *On the Influence of the Natural Sciences on our Conceptions of the Universe*, 2d. An address delivered on Sept. 21, 1903, before the 75th meeting (at Cassel) of the Association of German Scientists and Physicians, translated by Dr. C. T. Sprague.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Baner (J.), *Schleiermacher als patriotischer Prediger*, 10m.

Sellin (E.), *Das Rätsel des deuterosephianischen Buches*, 3m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Folnesics (J.) u. Braun (E. W.), *Geschichte der K. K. Wiener Porzellan-Manufaktur*, 200m.

Rosenberg (M.), *Geschichte der Goldschmiedekunst auf technischer Grundlage*: Niello, 27m.

Music.

Rolland (R.), *Musiciens d'Aujourd'hui*, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

Serna (M.), *Les Légendes de Naples: Les Légendes et la Réalité*, 3fr. 50.

Waddington (A.), *Le Grand Electeur Frédéric Guillaume de Brandebourg: Sa Politique extérieure, 1640-83*, Vol. II., 10fr.

Wengeroff (P.), *Mémoires e. Grossmutter*, 3m.

Zola (E.), *Correspondance: Les Lettres et les Arts*, 3fr. 50.

Geography and Travel.

Beauregard (G. de) et Fouchier (L. de), *Voyage en Portugal*, 4fr.

Bruchard (H. de), *La France au Soleil: Études algériennes*, 3fr.

Gros (R.) et Bourmand (F.), *Un Pays du Dollar: Notes, Indiscrétions, Souvenirs*, 3fr. 50.

Migeon (G.), *Un Japon*, 4fr.

Philology.

Brandl (A.), *Geschichte der altgriechischen Literatur: Part I. Angelsächsische Periode bis zur Mitte des 12. Jahrh.*, 4m. 80.

Leenwen (J. van), *Prolegomena ad Aristophanem*, 10m.

Usener (H.), *Sonderbare Heilige, Texte u. Untersuchungen: Part I. Der hl. Tychon*, 5m.

Mathematics and Science.

Bonola (R.), *Die nichteuklidische Geometrie*, 5m.

Boutroux (E.), *Science et Religion dans la Philosophie contemporaine*, 3fr. 50.

Bruning (H.), *Geschichte der Methodik der künftlichen Sinneserziehung*, 8m.

Kayser (H.), *Handbuch der Spectroscopie*, Vol. IV., 72m.

Provansal (H.), *L'Habitation salubre et à bon marché*, 3fr.

Swedenborg (E.), *Opera quaedam aut inedita aut obsoleta de Rebus Naturalibus: Vol. I. Geologica et Epistole*, 8/.

With Preface by G. Retzius, Introduction by A. G. Nathorst, and edited by A. H. Stroh. An elaborate issue under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sweden, of Swedenborg's scientific works.

General Literature.

Mariyau, 3fr. 50. One of the Pages choisies des grands Écrivains, with Introduction by F. Vial.

Revue germanique, Mars—Avril, 4fr.

Skirmit, Part IV, 1907.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

THE KING has authorized the publication of Sir Theodore Martin's 'Queen Victoria as I Knew Her,' and the volume will be issued early in May by Messrs. Blackwood.

'THE CITIZEN, THE MUNICIPALITY, AND THE STATE,' the opening article which Mr. Percy Ashley contributes to the April number of *The International*, is an appreciative study of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb's two new volumes on 'The Manor and the Borough.' Prof. Arminius Vambery writes on 'The Emancipation of Mohammedan Women'; and Prof. O. D. Skelton of Toronto on the recent Canadian legislation for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs. 'Spain and Morocco' is an article by Señor Nicola Salmeron, the one-time President of the Spanish Republic. The special feature this month is a series of papers on educational ques-

tions, the editor in his leading article pleading for 'Universities for the People.'

A FURTHER instalment of Prof. Masson's 'Memories of London in the Forties' appears in the April *Blackwood*; also 'Some Unpublished Papers at Cranborne,' by Mr. Algernon Cecil. There is a third article on 'Fool Gunnery in the Navy' by St. Barbara, and an account of a 'Lion Hunt in the Eastern Transvaal.' 'Probationary,' a complete story, is by Mr. Edmund Candler. The number also contains articles on 'Lord Cromer and Egypt' and 'The Licensing Bill'; and 'Musings without Method.'

MR. FREDERICK MOORE, author of 'The Balkan Trail,' who has for several years watched the progress of events in Morocco as a special correspondent, has almost ready for publication by Messrs. Smith & Elder 'The Passing of Morocco,' which is an illustrated record of the recent disturbances at Casablanca.

'CROSSRIGGS,' by the sisters Miss Mary and Miss Jane Findlater, which the same firm will publish on the 10th of next month, is the first novel they have written in collaboration. It tells of the sheerful struggles of an impoverished Scottish family.

MR. JOHN LANE has secured from Anatole France and his publishers the right to issue an English rendering of 'Joan of Arc,' the second volume of which was published this week in Paris. He has also completed arrangements for translations of all the works of this author, under the general editorship of Mr. Frederic Chapman. Among the translators to whom the various books have been entrusted are Mr. Chapman, Mrs. John Lane, Mrs. Newmarch, Miss Winifred Stephens, and Miss M. P. Willcocks. Mr. Lane will also include in the series Lafcadio Hearn's translation of 'The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard.'

AMONG Messrs. Methuen's forthcoming books are 'Prince Charlie,' by Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden, in which Charles Edward Stuart forms the central figure of a picture of his times; and 'Some Scottish Women of the Past,' by Capt. H. Graham, including such different characters as Black Agnes of Dunbar, Lady Grizel Baillie, martyrs of Covenanting days, and leaders of Edinburgh Society. Both books will be well illustrated.

MR. S. E. WINBOLT, who brought out a 'Virgil Pocket Book' with Messrs. Constable, has arranged a 'Horace Pocket Book' on somewhat broader lines, which will be published by the same firm.

THE spring list of the Oxford University Press includes 'The Shakespeare Apocrypha' (fourteen plays at some time attributed to Shakespeare), edited by Mr. C. F. Tucker Brooke; 'The Oxford Treasury of English Literature,' by Messrs. G. E. and W. H. Hadow—Vol. III. 'Jacobean and Victorian'; and Stow's 'Survey of London,' edited by Mr. C. L. Kingsford.

ADDITIONS to the "Oxford Classical Texts" include 'The Odyssey,' edited by Mr. T. W. Allen, and 'Marcus Aurelius,' edited by Mr. J. H. Leopold; while in the "Oxford Library of Translations," 'Tacitus's Minor Works,' by Mr. W. Hamilton Fyfe; 'Virgil,' by Mr. John Jackson; and 'Hesiod,' by Mr. A. H. Mair, are promised.

MR. FISHER UNWIN will publish soon a new edition of Mrs. Annie Besant's autobiography. It will contain a fresh preface, written from Benares, and dealing particularly with Mrs. Besant's work in India.

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, whose death is announced in his seventieth year, was a Crimean veteran and a well-known governor and inspector of prisons, who applied his knowledge of crime with success to popular fiction. He also edited *The Gibraltar Chronicle*, 1864, *Home News*, 1883-8, and other publications, and wrote an autobiography, 'Fifty Years of Public Service.'

A NEW collection of religious verse by Mrs. Mary Ward Poole, entitled 'Thoughts by the Way,' is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The volume is divided into three parts: 'The Judgment of Love,' 'The Expression of Nature,' and 'The Endowment of the Soul.'

AMONGST those who have already intimated their intention of supporting Mr. Rudyard Kipling at the 118th anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund on May 21st are the American and Italian ambassadors, Mr. John C. Bailey, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Dr. Samuel H. Butcher, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, Mr. Edward Dickey, Mr. Austin Dobson, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, Sir Theodore Martin, Miss Florence Montgomery, Mrs. Desmond Humphreys ('Rita'), and Mr. H. G. Wells.

MR. JOHN MILNE has in the press 'The Enchantress,' a new novel by Mr. Edwin Pugh, in which the scene is laid in fashionable London.

UNDER the editorship of the Rev. Dom Bede Camm, Messrs. Macdonald & Evans are issuing a new series of books, which will be illustrated by coloured pictures, and attractively bound. The first three books, to be published immediately, are 'Barnaby Bright,' 2 vols., by the Rev. David Bearn; a new 'Life of Father Mathew,' by Katharine Tynan; and a 'Life of Sir Thomas More.'

DR. A. P. HIGGINS, Deputy Professor of International Law at Cambridge, is preparing for publication the Conventions annexed to the Final Act of the recent Hague Conference, together with other International Conventions on the laws of war. The work will be published by the Cambridge University Press, but not until after the publication of the forthcoming Blue-Book containing the reports of the plenary meetings of the Conference and those of the various committees and sub-committees.

WE regret to notice that Mr. Sidney Appleton, the senior member of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., died suddenly on the 16th inst. The business will be continued by Mr. Warner Circuit, the remaining partner, who had been associated with Mr. Appleton for some time; and he will have the assistance of Mr. Walter Blaber, who for many years past has acted as manager of the firm.

A CHEAPER edition of Mrs. Sutherland Orr's 'Life and Letters of Browning,' edited by Dr. F. G. Kenyon, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Smith & Elder. Dr. Kenyon contributes a Preface, and an Appendix on the two hitherto unpublished portraits which are included in the volume.

On the 10th of April the same firm will have ready the second volume (comprising the names Beal to Browell) in the reissue of the 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

THE death on the 24th inst. is announced of Sir James Marwick, who was at one time Town Clerk of Edinburgh, and later Town Clerk of Glasgow. Born in 1826, he published in 1866 a history of the Edinburgh High Constables, and in 1868 'Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland.' He also annotated and arranged the archives of the City of Glasgow. 'A Retrospect,' which he published later, was autobiographical, and dealt with his life up to 1873.

PROF. EDUARD ZELLER, the distinguished German philosopher, whose death is reported from Stuttgart, was born at Kleinbottwar, a village in Würtemberg, on January 22nd, 1814. He studied theology at the seminary of Maulbronn, and the Universities of Tübingen and Berlin. He settled at Tübingen in 1840 as a university teacher, and was one of the founders of the 'Theologische Jahrbücher,' which expressed the views of the modern critical school of theology. In 1847 he was appointed Professor of Theology at Berne, and later at Marbach; but the theologians who opposed his views were successful in obtaining his transference to the Faculty of Philosophy. He went to Heidelberg in 1862 as Professor of Philosophy, and in 1872 received a call to Berlin, where he remained till his retirement in 1894. In Greek philosophy many of his writings are standard works. He was the author of 'Geschichte der christlichen Kirche,' 'Die Philosophie der Griechen,' 'Platonische Studien,' 'Grundriss der Geschichte der griechischen Philosophie,' and 'Geschichte der deutschen Philosophie seit Leibniz.'

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of some general interest are: Report from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, with Appendix (5½d.); Education Bill, Print of Enactments proposed to be Amended or Repealed (2½d.); Report on the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh (2d.); and Welsh Education Department, Regulations affecting the Recognition, by the Board of Education, of Elementary Schools as Certified Efficient Schools (1d.).

SCIENCE

Scientific Papers. Vol. I. By Sir George Howard Darwin. (Cambridge, University Press.)

Or all workers in the cause of science the mathematician has fewest opportunities to appeal to the general public. Even amongst men of science the number who are likely to read carefully through the papers of the Plumian Professor of Astronomy must be limited; but it may be of some interest to our readers to give a slight sketch of the scope of his work. Sir George Darwin has made the theory of the figure of the earth and the tides the study of his life, and most of the papers he has published deal with these subjects.

The theory of the tides is at first glance so simple that it can be included in every elementary book on geography. It seems obvious that the attraction of the moon should make the ocean bulge at the parts of the earth nearest to it. Unfortunately, the water which is required to form the bulge takes time to reach its destined place, and the moon cannot wait for it. The equilibrium theory of the tides accordingly breaks down, and a dynamical theory is necessary. If we consider our earth as having, instead of the ocean, a single canal of uniform depth round the equator, and, instead of the moon and sun, a single attracting body in the plane of the equator, we have to solve a problem of a comparatively simple character in determining the height of the tide at any place at any time. On the earth as we know it the oceans are anything but uniform in depth and simple in contour; so that the complete deductive solution of the problem is not practicable. On the other hand, the movements of the sun and moon are known with great precision, so that the periods of the tides they raise can be stated at once. Owing to the departure of their orbits from the circular form, the tide raised by each of the heavenly bodies is regarded as the sum of a number of separate tides, each recurring after a definite time. There are about a score of these separate tides recognized, their periods being as short as half a day or as long as a year. From observations of the height of the water at any particular port at hourly intervals for a year or two, it is possible to discover how each of the twenty tides affects that port. In this way we gain the power of prophesying the time of high water at places where observations have been carried out. Our knowledge will not be complete until each of the tides is traced throughout its course round the globe.

The researches of Sir George Darwin in this field have been devoted in the first place to the simplification of the process of computing the various tidal constants from sets of observations—a task which requires a combination of the capacity for laborious work with deep insight into the meaning of the processes. In reducing by half the labour of computers Sir George has done a most important service.

The fact that the attraction which the moon exerts on the ocean produces such a large displacement of water every day suggests that the attraction which the moon exerts at any place on the earth should be capable of direct measurement. The force to be measured in this way is, however, exceedingly small. The attraction to the moon of a mass of one gram on the earth is about 4×10^{-8} grams, so that if we could hang up a pendulum bob by a wire 100 kilometres long, it would be drawn from 4 millimetres on one side of the vertical to 4 millimetres on the other side between moonrise and moonset. To measure a change of direction like this is not beyond the powers of observers, and Sir George Darwin and his brother have devoted much ingenuity to the construction of apparatus. The conclusion to which they have been forced is that the number of influences which affect the direction of the plumb line at any point is too great for their separate identification. The solid earth yields to the weight of the tides; it is itself strained by the lunar attraction; and there are also changes due to the varying pressure of the air and the rainfall on its surface. These effects are so great in the aggregate that their influence can be detected in astronomical work, and Sir George considers that every astronomical observatory should make special provision for tracing the changes in the local vertical, and correct all its observations of zenith distance accordingly.

The papers reproduced in this first instalment of Sir George Darwin's collected work refer to these two subjects—tides and the lunar disturbance of gravity. Three more volumes will be published in due course.

The Principles of Electric Wave Telegraphy. By Prof. J. A. Fleming. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS is certainly the most exhaustive treatise in regard to the new science founded on Heinrich Hertz's experimental investigations. The title, however, is not specially happy; for the term "electric wave" telegraphy is applicable to every form of electro-telegraphy.

Hertz's researches revealed the fact that if an induction coil, or influence machine, be used to excite an oscillator, as designed by the experimenter, sparks occur, each spark setting up a wave in the space around it. The waves so set up are accordingly known as Hertzian waves. It was soon recognized by Sir Oliver Lodge, Dr. E. Branly, Mr. Marconi, and others that, by continuity of action, continuity of effect could be attained. They also foresaw that if these waves could be collected in a convenient form, they might be turned to practical account for signalling, as electric impulses are through a conducting wire. But though the waves could be collected, it was found that they would not influence any ordinary telegraphic apparatus in a trustworthy and practical manner. Dr. Branly, however, introduced a highly sensitive instrument

which was thoroughly capable of detecting the waves, and which served as a relay to a battery circuit for affecting the instrument on which the signals could be taken. Dr. Branly's invention, called the "coherer"—afterwards improved by Mr. Marconi as well as Sir Oliver Lodge—consisted of a small glass tube containing metallic filings which cohered under the influence of electric waves, and so completed the circuit of a local battery. It was found that the coherer gave trouble, owing to the filings tending to remain "cohered": a "decohering" device followed, accordingly, for restoring the filings to their original state between successive impulses. Mr. Marconi's business capacity and skill as an experimenter soon revealed themselves in connexion with the gradual development of wireless telegraphy. A striking feature in his character is ability to perceive quickly the useful parts of other people's conceptions, and push them rapidly forward to a practical conclusion. Hence, in 1902, Mr. Marconi adopted at the receiving end of his system what is known as the magnetic detector, based on Prof. Rutherford's Cambridge researches of seven years previously. It does not require any device for decoherence, neither does it so easily fall out of adjustment as the coherer. It is, therefore, more trustworthy, and is employed by Mr. Marconi for most of his long-range work.

Unfortunately, throughout this otherwise admirable book, Prof. Fleming reveals partiality for inventions belonging to the company he advises. A fairly correct statement of dates and particulars enables the reader, however, to form his own conclusions. Prof. Fleming's special contention appears to be that the invention which rendered wireless telegraphy practicable was the connexion of one end of a Hertzian wave-oscillator to earth, and the other end to an insulated elevated plate. The Hertz oscillator was exercised before Mr. Marconi's first patent of 1896; and what Mr. Marconi did—with a view to increasing the effective range—was to substitute the earth for one end of the two conductors, or branches, of the oscillator, converting the other half into an elevated plate carried on a long wire. He did not, in the ordinary sense, connect one of the branches of the oscillator to earth, as suggested by our author; neither did he connect the other branch to an elevated conductor, for the elevated conductor itself constitutes one of the branches of a Hertz oscillator, and a sphere connected to earth virtually becomes "earth" in electrical parlance. But this claim that Mr. Marconi invented the earthed oscillator is unsuitable on the score of precedence; for the same plan had already been adopted in various ways by Prof. Popoff, Prof. Dolbear, and Mr. Nikola Tesla. That Prof. Fleming claims that, in using the earth, Mr. Marconi produced something fundamentally different is evident from his contention (p. 345) that "the earthed oscillator creates a different

type of electric wave" from that used by Hertz; and though, on p. 351, the author, in effect, admits that the waves round a Marconi "aerial" are simply the top half of the Hertz wave, he continually harps on the theme that "a good earth connection is absolutely essential" (see pp. 348 and 349) in successful wireless telegraphy, and that Mr. Marconi discovered its use.

Let us now take a few of the more striking examples of this contention. On p. 193 Dr. Fleming says: "Marconi made telegraphy without wires possible by his invention of the earthed radiator"; and then, by way of description of this invention, the next paragraph starts: "A vertical insulated wire has a spark ball at the lower end, which is placed in apposition to another spark ball connected to the earth"; and the rest of the page is mainly devoted to impressing on the reader the value of connexion with earth. The same remark applies to the next page; and on that which follows there is a reference to "a vertical earthed oscillator or Marconi aerial wire." Then, on p. 270, we read: "This wire is called an aerial wire, or antenna, or Marconi aerial, and is the essential element in telegraphy by waves on the Marconi system." Two pages further on (as well as on p. 600) we have a reference to the waves being "pumped into, or sucked out of, the earth"; and in the course of the next half-dozen pages there are frequent similar references, as also throughout pp. 346-9. Then at the bottom of p. 598 we read: "The earth plate should be put in with all the precautions used in the case of a lightning-conductor earth"; and two pages earlier: "Marconi's fundamental discovery was, however, the vast difference which is created by employing linear antennæ perpendicular to the surface of the earth, one of the pair being, so to speak, buried in it." Since Dr. Fleming states that "the essential feature of Marconi's system is the vertical linear antenna well earthed at the base," it is strange that no mention of this "fundamental discovery" is made in any of Mr. Marconi's patents, wherein he merely lays claim to receiving with an "earthed" coherer only when the transmitter is also earthed. There is no claim for an "unearthed" transmitter or an "unearthed" receiver. Moreover, figs. 1 and 2 in Mr. Marconi's first patent show no earthed connexion, neither is this covered in his claims.

On p. 345, after stating that Hertz did not "earth" his oscillator and that Mr. Marconi has created "a different type of electric wave," Dr. Fleming remarks: "Even after years of experience of the importance of this improvement, we are far from having ascertained why it is such an improvement." It may, however, be suitably suggested at this stage that the earthing of the Hertzian oscillator is mainly insisted on with a view to making good Mr. Marconi's claim for a fundamental discovery distinct from the prior work of Sir Oliver Lodge and others.

For working between ship and ship (or wherever a wet "earth" is obtainable), and where syntony is not a paramount consideration, connexion with earth has certainly the advantage of convenience. This method should also be fairly satisfactory where the metallic hull of the ship rests on the sea; for here it is really the sea's surface that is acting as a conductor between the transmitter and the receiver, besides which the virtual height of the antenna is doubled thereby. The same comment also applies, in a somewhat less degree, in the instance of a river or definitely wet soil. Again, for any long-range work certain advantages are gained by contact with earth. The receiver then picks up with almost equal facility waves of any frequency, since it is nearly equally sensitive to them all. On the other hand, when the receiver is separated by a considerable distance from the ground, it is immensely more sensitive to the particular frequency to which it is adjusted; moreover, its sensitiveness may be so adjusted that it will readily respond to signals of a frequency within 5 per cent. of its own value, and to none at all outside that range. By the latter method, then, a much closer degree of tuning being attained, a syntonic, or selective, system becomes practicable. Apart from other advantages attained by a closely tuned syntonic system, it enables stations to be placed much closer to one another without fear of disturbance than is possible where the tuning capabilities are of a restricted nature. An objection to the use of the earth at sea is that a higher power is thereby involved, whereas on board ship prevailing conditions usually require a lower power. Moreover, an absolutely trustworthy "earth" is not an article that is readily found on shore; for here, as often as not, we have to deal with dry ground—possibly dry sand—of high electrical resistance; and, on the other hand, a mere shower of rain is sufficient to convert the ground suddenly into a fairly good conductor. Then, again, absorption and general electrical disturbance by the earth, as well as by the atmosphere, always tend to proceed under these conditions. Further, the electrical resistance of the "earth" around the station drags at and damps the waves. The variability here implied is prejudicial to the maintenance of satisfactory "tuning," which is essential for the purposes of avoiding disturbance to other stations, or at the hands of those stations: indeed, to obtain accurate tuning with an earthed "aerial" must always be difficult, even in skilled hands, if only owing to atmospheric disturbances. It seems clear, therefore, that those systems that do not involve connexion with the earth are, at any rate, more suitable for land purposes, especially where a dry soil exists; and for purposes of syntony, an earth connexion, whilst it interferes with proper spacing between the waves, introduces serious difficulties to close tuning. A radiator that emits a more or less continuous train of waves is an absolute necessity for efficient syntony and selec-

tivity; and consequently—apart from the increased speed thereby attained—the more or less persistent-wave system is what is required both for ship-to-shore and naval work; and instrument designs should be amended accordingly, where necessary. If there exists a difficulty here, there would be no very serious expense attached to the replacement of spark-wave receiving apparatus by continuous-wave apparatus. The cost of apparatus of the sort is a minor point in such a matter.

The first suggestion of syntonized wireless telegraphy was that embodied in Sir Oliver Lodge's patent of 1897. Sir Oliver's invention is based on the result of his own scientific researches—in syntonic jars, &c.; and it was the introduction of syntony by him that made Hertzian-wave telegraphy the success it now is.

In Hertzian-wave telegraphy of the intermittent-spark variety distance is virtually a question of big wave amplitude—i.e., high power and long wave-length. The greater the length of spark—i.e., the greater the energy—the larger the amplitude. This result is assisted by the high, earthed aerial, which by securing a slow oscillating period (long wave-length) is suitable for overcoming obstacles to long-distance working. Unfortunately, however, though a large amplitude more readily starts the receiving instrument, as this amplitude is the result of a large spark, the working speed is likely to be comparatively slow in the end, on account of the time taken in the intervals of the transmission of fresh energy for subsequent waves. Thus it was the oscillation transformer, or "jigger," which rendered possible the considerable ranges that have lately been achieved.

Apart from the objections that we have thought it advisable to indicate, the book, as a whole, is well worthy of the distinguished author.

The Romance of Steel: the Story of a Thousand Millionaires. By Herbert N. Casson. (E. Grant Richards.)—Although steel may not seem to be a romantic subject, this book is well named, for the history of the invention and manufacture of the metal, and the adventures and experiences of those who have made vast fortunes out of it, as written by Mr. Casson, are as romantic as one of Scott's novels. The feminine element is not wholly wanting, for we are told of one lady "ironmaster," though almost the only other woman mentioned in the book is Queen Anne, who invested money on ironworks in Virginia. Mr. Casson's style is fluent and agreeable, and his book is almost entirely free from the errors met with frequently in works of this class; but it is written by an American for American readers, and is designed as a "popular" account of the industry. So the various comparisons with American figures and institutions convey little to English readers, and they will find it necessary to make allowance for the somewhat extravagant language which the author's enthusiasm leads him to employ.

The most conspicuous figure in the earlier part of the book is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is probably best known to Englishmen as the giver of free libraries. Mr. Casson's account of how the boy who once stoked

a small furnace in a cotton-mill became possessed of a "pension" of 13,000,000 dollars a year is as exciting as many an imaginary tale of adventure. Other names familiar on this side of the Atlantic are Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller, Schwab, Vanderbilt, and Yerkes; but their records are chiefly of "big deals" and financial operations, and the most interesting characters in the book are such men as Capt. "Bill" Jones and the seven Merritts.

Of the former we read that during the Civil War his regiment came to a river which had to be crossed by a pontoon bridge. "Hanged if I'll wait for a bridge," shouted Jones, plunging head first into the muddy water, which proved to be only a couple of feet deep, so that his nose suffered severely. This impetuosity was characteristic of the man, but he had the gift of imparting his energy to others; and although in after life, when he was manager of some ironworks, he would often stop work and take his men to a baseball match or horse-race, his employer was too wise to object, for he knew that Jones could get more out of the men than any other "boss" in the business.

The story of the Merritts is the most romantic in the book. The first Merritt found iron ore when looking for gold, and showed it to his four sons, telling them of the unexplored range, which he believed to be rich in mineral wealth. The boys followed their father's occupation as woodsmen for some twenty years, when they were able to retire from the timber trade. They were joined by three nephews, and the seven spent several years in surveying and mapping the entire length of the Mesaba range:—

"All supplies had to be carried from eighty to a hundred and fifty miles upon their backs. If hardships be the price of success, the Merritts paid it in full. Many a time their hunger-belts were pulled to the last hole."

At length, convinced that their father's surmise was correct, they invited others to join them, but people said, "what do these Merritt farmers know about mineral deposits? One lesson in geology would teach them that there can be no iron in Mesaba." Such was their reception, but by dint of perseverance a fifty-mile railway was built, docks were constructed, and mines were opened, and the Merritts found themselves the principal owners of a property worth many millions of dollars. Then came the financial crisis of 1893. The Merritts had launched out too freely, they could not meet their obligations, and they lost all. Thirteen million tons of iron ore come down the Great Lakes every year from the deposits discovered by the Merritts, and already these mines have added a quarter of a billion dollars to the wealth of the United States. We read how the ore is conveyed in steamers fifteen times larger than the schooner in which the Carnegie family emigrated to America, how it is unloaded by a machine which takes the place of ninety men with shovels, and how 18,000 railway trucks are in constant use in the Lake Superior district alone. But we have not space to follow the subject further.

Mr. Casson lets us into some of the secrets of Mr. Carnegie's success. Like Nelson, he knew when to disregard orders. When he was a telegraph-message boy, and, as such, was forbidden to "receive" a message from the wire, he took the place of an absent operator and received a message correctly. For this act of disobedience he was promoted to be an operator. At another time, when he was a telegraphic operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, an accident was reported on the line in his chief's absence. He did

not wait for orders, but "with a dozen telegrams, each signed Thomas A. Scott, he set the trains in motion and prevented a costly blockade." The result of this was that he became Scott's private secretary, and by the time he was twenty-nine years of age he was able to pay 9,000 dollars for an interest in the Iron City Forge Company, which had its days of trial; but the "boom" in railway building arrived, and Carnegie's friendship with railway men was a valuable asset. He was not a practical maker of iron and steel, but "seldom has there been an abler 'drummer'" (commercial traveller).

During a visit to England Mr. Carnegie saw for the first time a "Bessemer converter," and was himself converted to the importance of Bessemer's invention (for which, by the way, Mr. Casson claims priority on behalf of William Kelly). Hurrying home to Pittsburgh, he formed a company to make steel by Bessemer's process, and in the first twelve months the concern realized a profit of 2,000,000 dollars! Carnegie's was not, however, the only steel company in the United States. Competition was keen, and the fight for supremacy makes an exciting story.

We have not space to quote the description of the making of a railway rail, the story of Boertrager's wife, the wonders of natural gas, the lesson learnt in China (which our manufacturers would do well to take to heart), and many other interesting features of this entertaining book: it is not so long as it looks, for the 370 pages of text are "bumped out" by 64 full-page portraits, which were doubtless a necessary part of the serial publication of the work in an American magazine, of which, by the way, no mention is made in the volume. The misquotation "grip him with hooks of steel" should not have passed both the American and the English publishers. There is an index, but it is not so full as it should have been.

IN *Darwinism To-day* (Bell & Sons) Prof. V. L. Kellogg has provided students of Darwinism—friends and foes alike—with a comprehensive, useful, and interesting textbook. Two chapters only are devoted entirely to Darwinism. Chap. ii. gives us its definition, and chap. xii. its present position in biology. The author ably leads us through a complicated maze of theories, in part opposed to, in part in favour of, and in part alternative to Darwin's theory of natural selection. By Darwinism he means simply the function of natural selection, and not the actual beginning of a new variety or species of plant or animal. Whatever may be the ultimate course of any new modification of an existing type, such a modification will only become permanent if it represents an adaptation, that is to say, something useful, or at least not harmful. If it is not of the nature of an adaptation, selection will ultimately bar the way to its further development and establishment. The author thus limits the meaning of Darwinism to natural selection. Darwinism is not so much the cause of the formation of new species as the process by which adaptive forms are selected and fixed. About the truth of this theory there should not be any difference of opinion among biologists.

Darwin held that new species arose by a slow, gradual variation. De Vries holds that they arise by sudden mutations, and cases can be quoted in support of his theory. He has observed the formation of what he calls new species from one parent-plant which is generally recognized as a distinct species. But he himself has to give a double definition to the word

"species" as a preliminary to propounding his theory. It is still a moot point whether De Vries's species-by-mutation are not, in part at least, variations in Darwin's sense. The author, however, is hopeful enough to believe that the question as to the origin of new species will some day be settled. He still wants more facts and more observations. When these have been brought together, biologists may be able to come to some definite understanding with regard to the beginning of modifications, adaptive or otherwise. We are at present in the dark as to how any organism receives the stimulus which induces a new modification, and as to the nature of this stimulus.

Technical Thermodynamics. By Dr. Gustav Zeuner. Translated by J. F. Klein. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)—Dr. Zeuner's 'Grundzüge der mechanischen Wärme-theorie' is so well known and highly esteemed that to the student of thermodynamics it requires no word of recommendation. The work is perhaps less familiar to English than to continental readers, and this may no doubt be in some measure ascribed to the fact that till recently no edition had appeared in English, although it is now nearly fifty years since the publication of the original German. It was in 1859 that Dr. Zeuner first collected the results of his own investigations and those of certain other authors into a small volume which formed the nucleus of the four subsequent editions, the last of which appeared in German some five years ago as two bulky volumes, presenting perhaps more fully than any other work on thermodynamics the development of modern views on the subject.

The first volume is written in two sections, which are of interest both to the pure physicist and to the engineer. The first section is devoted to a consideration of the fundamental laws of thermodynamics, which are developed according to the well-known methods of Dr. Zeuner; and the second deals with the theory of matter in the gaseous state. In the first part of the latter section, which is purely physical, the treatment of the laws of efflux of gases through orifices is of particular interest on account of the large contribution which the author himself has made to our knowledge of the subject. He has, however, recorded the results not only of his own investigations, but also of those of other workers in this field, with generosity and completeness. The second portion of this section deals with the study of hot-air, cold-air, and internal-combustion engines. The second volume, on the theory of vapours, is almost entirely devoted to technical applications, and deals chiefly with the properties of steam, although other vapours are also considered.

The translation is on the whole clear and accurate, but suffers from one defect. It is necessary to go no further than the Preface to discover that the work is a rendering from the German. The sentences are often German in construction, and the frequent use of compound words leaves no doubt as to their origin. The fault is palpable throughout, rendering the text clumsy and troublesome to read even when the meaning is clear.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

A Textbook of Organic Chemistry. By Dr. A. F. Holleman. Translated by A. Jamieson Walker, assisted by Owen E. Mott. (Chapman & Hall.)—*Organic Chemistry for Advanced Students.* By Julius B. Cohen. (Arnold.)—Most of the substances

occurring in plants and animals come within the scope of organic chemistry; at one time indeed it was, as its name implies, always associated with life. It has now extended its borders, and includes an enormous number of substances having no connexion with life; the name "organic" is therefore of historic significance only, and is retained simply as a matter of convenience.

One of the most striking features of organic compounds is the ease with which they can be converted into new substances by introducing various groups of atoms. Each of these then becomes a fresh starting-point; by a repetition of the original processes another lot of derivatives can be obtained, and so on indefinitely. When the laws governing the processes have been ascertained, it becomes possible to predict methods of preparing new compounds with almost mathematical certainty. Organic chemistry is thus a well-ordered subject, and can be made to afford a good mental training to the student.

Regarded from this standpoint, Dr. Holleman's book is eminently satisfactory. The general laws of the subject are clearly set forth, and illustrated by a number of typical cases; the student gets the fundamental principles without being overwhelmed by detail. At the same time the author bears in mind the fact that many chemical students are training for commercial work, and he gives prominence to such important technical processes as the preparation of alcohol, acetic acid, &c., besides dealing with new electrolytic methods.

A valuable feature of the book is that the author takes every opportunity of pointing out the relationships between organic, inorganic, and physical chemistry. This will help to correct a pernicious mental habit, to which the modern student is particularly liable, of regarding his separate subjects as distinct and disconnected. In these days of intense specialization one man can no longer lecture on the whole of chemistry: it has to be divided among several lecturers, each taking one particular branch. The student rarely finds the connecting links, he fails to get the broad view, and it is not uncommon to find him holding two or more sets of mutually inconsistent opinions on the same subject.

The translation has been well done, and Dr. Holleman's book can be confidently recommended to elementary students; it forms a fitting companion to the author's 'Inorganic Chemistry,' which is already favourably known both here and in America.

Prof. Cohen's book is intended for advanced students, and strikes out an entirely new line. When a student has acquired a knowledge of the general laws of the subject and is acquainted with the common substances, what advanced course should he pursue? To learn the preparation and properties of every known substance would be as futile as for a mathematical student to learn every problem that the mathematical masters have devised. It would also be impossible; each year several thousand memoirs on organic chemistry are published. More than 130,000 organic compounds have already been described, and the number increases at an enormous rate.

Prof. Cohen makes no attempt to deal with this mass of compounds. Instead, he confines himself to certain ideas, or certain groups of compounds, which have been investigated by the masters of the science, and presents the student with a full account of their work. The first chapter gives an excellent summary of the history of organic chemistry from 1832, when Liebig and Wöhler published their classical memoir on the radical of benzoic

acid, down to the introduction by Kekulé and Couper in 1858 of the present structural formulae. He next passes on to isomerism and stereo-isomerism, always keeping the main principles to the front, and subordinating the mass of detail; full references, however, are supplied to original papers, so that a student who wants details will know where to find them. Then follows a chapter dealing with the recent synthetical methods for making the new types of compounds that have called into existence the modern theories of organic chemistry. Subsequent chapters are devoted to a description of certain classical syntheses.

The sugars are first considered. About seventy different sugars are known; they may in a general kind of way be referred to several groups, but the differences between them are so small that the whole subject was more or less chaotic till Herr Emil Fischer carried out his masterly investigations during the years 1890 to 1894. Herr Fischer succeeded in building up several of the sugars from simple substances, in showing how the atoms are arranged in the sugar molecule, and in correlating the properties of the sugars with their chemical constitutions; the whole group, in fact, was reduced to an orderly system. This is perhaps the finest piece of synthetical work that has yet been carried out, and Prof. Cohen does well to devote to it an entire chapter.

The difficult group of proteins, on which Herr Fischer is at present occupied, forms the subject of another chapter. The problem is being attacked from both ends: one method is to decompose the proteins, and then to investigate the products; the other is to build up simple substances into the so-called "polypeptides"—compounds known to occur among the decomposition products. These two lines are clearly set out by the author. Those who know the enthusiasm, almost amounting to paternal affection, with which he regards the polypeptides, sincerely trust that he will solve this problem also.

A refreshing feature of the book is the number of references to the work of English chemists. During the last fifteen years a silent revolution has been going on in the chemical world, and England is fast getting due credit for the excellence and amount of research done here. Prof. Cohen is in advance of the ordinary writer of textbooks in recognizing this fact. The student who conscientiously works through the book and reads some of the more important papers quoted will gain an admirable acquaintance with the classics of the subject. Only in this way can he become imbued with the spirit of research, and realize that organic chemistry is no longer, as Hoffmann once called it, a more or less circuitous route to the sink, but a highly systematized science.

Elementary Statics. By W. G. Borchardt. (Rivingtons.)—There is now among mathematical teachers an inclination to make the study of mechanics more practical. Such a short time has elapsed since this tendency developed that it is a pleasure to find that the newer textbooks have already overcome most of the faults of a transitional period. One great use of mathematics is the power of prophecy which it gives to humanity, and this power is employed every day by engineers in designing and using machines, bridges, and other structures. In the textbooks which were in use until recently a few experiments from which Newton's laws and the parallelogram of forces could be deduced were described; but the difficulties in carrying out these experiments, owing to the inevitable imperfections of the

apparatus, were not discussed. The students who were given an opportunity to handle working models of the machines they were expected to understand were very few. In the textbook before us the experiments are numerous, and many of the theoretical examples are evidently framed with the idea that the apparatus may be easily constructed and the results of theory verified. Great stress is laid on the measurement of the efficiency of the simple machines, the chapter on pulleys being especially praiseworthy. We should like to see the same tendency carried further: for example, in the chapter on frameworks the student is shown how to calculate the stresses in the various members by graphical methods; but no attempt is made to check the work by direct experiment.

There are a few blemishes to which we must call attention. In the discussion of how a ship can sail against the wind the phrase "force of the wind" is used somewhat loosely. It is true that the wind can only exert a pressure perpendicular to the sail, but to talk of a force "exerting a pressure" is hardly legitimate: the force is surely identical with the total pressure. In dealing with friction the author has a tendency (e.g., in § 149) to give a numerical value to the friction or frictional force without stating explicitly what is meant. When a cord passes over a pulley there is generally a difference in the tensions on the two sides, and this may perhaps be defined as the frictional force; but it would be better to point out that the true frictional force at the bearing is far greater than this difference. The book should become popular in classes preparing for University scholarships and army examination.

A School Course on Physics: Light and Sound. By F. C. Endecott. (Blackie & Son.)—This little book is intended for school use, and is meant to take the scholar to the standard of the Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examination. Each chapter, which is intended to represent a week's work, is begun by short lecture-notes. Next follow a few practical exercises which the student is to perform for himself; and finally there are questions and exercises to be solved. Mr. Endecott is evidently a believer in the heuristic method of teaching science, for in his Preface he writes:—

"In framing the Lecture-Notes care has been taken not to tell the scholar too much. Such scientific truths as he is likely to find out for himself are purposely omitted, and spaces are left for them to be written in."

How far this method of teaching is applicable in the case of students of only moderate ability may well be questioned, and such students are unlikely to discover much for themselves unless they are carefully guided along the right paths of investigation. But be this as it may, Mr. Endecott has carried the principle to excess, for he certainly does not "tell the scholar too much"; indeed, he frequently tells him far too little. A few examples will suffice to demonstrate this. Thus on p. 78 all that is said about the sextant is that "it is an instrument for measuring angular distances between inaccessible points. *Its principle depends upon the laws of reflection of light.*" (The italics are ours.) Then, again, on p. 79 we are told that the "goniometer is an instrument for measuring solid angles." Surely it would be wise to explain in the first case how the principle of the sextant depends on the laws of reflection of light, and in the second how the goniometer measures angles. Again, on p. 132 all that is said about the methods of determining the velocity of light is that it may be done

"(i.) By observation of Jupiter's satellites, (ii.) Aberration of Light, (iii.) Figeau's method, (iv.) Foucault's (Michelson's) method." Is the student supposed to repeat Römer's observations on the eclipses of the moons of Jupiter, and to devise for himself and repeat the exceedingly difficult experiments of Figeau and Foucault? If not, how is he to learn the methods by which the velocity of light has been determined, except by reference to another textbook or instruction by his teacher?

On the other hand, formulæ are given which can only serve to prevent the student from thinking for himself, and might with advantage be omitted. Thus, in the treatment of spherical mirrors and lenses, the formulæ applicable to each special case are given. We think that with young students it is preferable to do without such aids, and consider each case from first principles, making use of the conception of converging power, which is defined as the reciprocal of the focal length. The statements of the questions and exercises are not always accurate, and the English might be improved. On p. 86 the "optical centre" of a lens is defined as "that point on the principal axis through which all rays pass having their paths parallel before and after refraction through the lens." On p. 123 the student is asked to "prove that the light is recomposed on passing it through a second prism whose refracting edge is turned the other way"; and on p. 166 we are told that "overtone frequencies which are simple multiples of the fundamental."

Throughout the book spaces are left in the text to be filled in by the student.

RESEARCH NOTES.

PROF. KAMERLINGH ONNES'S announcement that he has solidified helium has produced the usual shower of ill-informed comment in the daily press; but as Dr. Alfred Porter has pointed out in a letter to a contemporary, the phenomena attending the experiment are only what was expected. As he says, all the "non-valent" elements—I should prefer to describe them as the elements which are inert at atmospheric pressure and temperature—should sublime, or pass from the solid into the gaseous state without liquefaction, because the curves of their boiling- and melting-points respectively meet only when plotted against their atomic weights. That, in solidifying helium, Prof. Onnes should have attained a temperature but a few degrees above the absolute zero is satisfactory enough; but there is no reason for thinking, as some writers seem to do, that anything very extraordinary would have happened had he gone lower still and reached the absolute zero itself. This theoretical point is merely a conventional standard fixed by Lord Kelvin on the hypothesis that, as gases contract by $\frac{1}{273}$ of their volume for each downward degree of temperature, at -273°C . they would contract no further. But no attempt has been made to verify this experimentally—the expense, if nothing else, having hitherto stood in the way; and it seems probable that when, if ever, this is done, it will be found that the law does not apply. The case of Ohm's law—once treated by mathematical physicists as universal and infrangible, but now shown not to hold good for ionized gases—seems a perfect analogy.

Mlle. Gléditsch, in a communication to the Académie des Sciences, gives an account of some extended experiments lately made by her with pitchblende from Joachimsthal

and Colorado, carnotite, Cornwall chalcocite, thorinite, and other highly radio-active minerals. She found that, although they contained copper and lithium, the quantity of these metals present was not proportional to the radio-activity of the parent ore, as she seems to have thought it should have been on Sir William Ramsay's transmutation hypothesis. To this Sir William and Dr. Cameron answer, in this month's *Comptes-Rendus*, that they have never contended that the existence of lithium in salts of copper exposed to radium emanation was entirely due to transmutation, but that its presence in the quantity observed could only be explained on that hypothesis. They recall their former observation that the weight of the alkaline residue after treatment with the emanation is greater than it was before, and tell us that they are now undertaking experiments with quartz vessels, which should negative the suggestion that the appearance of the sodium and potassium lines in the spectrum is due to the glass used in their former observations. They also repeat that the presence of water-vapour causes a great part of the helium generally produced by the dissociation of the emanation to be replaced by sodium; while they suggest that the presence of a salt of copper causes it to be transmuted into argon without any admixture of helium. They give many instances from other branches of chemistry in support of this, and hold out hopes of a further clearing up of the subject by experiments now in progress.

Another notable article is one by Prof. Righi, in the *Rendiconti dei Lincei* for last month, on what he calls magnetic rays. He thinks that when the cathode of a highly exhausted tube is exposed at once to a heavy electric charge and a strong magnetic field, particles are projected from it which are, in fact, molecular magnets. They follow the magnetic lines of force, but are not as a rule the carriers of an electric charge. From this and other facts, Prof. Righi gathers that these projected particles consist of a negative electron in revolution round a positive atom with the plane of its orbit perpendicular to the direction of propagation. He thinks such a system would form a flexible molecular solenoid, and as such would possess a good deal of stability. This serves to explain M. Villard's discovery nearly three years ago of what he called "magnetons" (see *Athenæum*, No. 4048), and it is significant that, like these, Prof. Righi's magnetic rays not only describe a helix, but, when the deviating field is sufficiently strong, also force the cathode rays to perform a complete circle, and so to return to the cathode. Hence M. Villard's discovery, which attracted less attention at the time of its announcement than it deserved, is entirely confirmed. Yet the only material support for the magnetic effect described must be some infinitesimal piece of metal torn off from the cathode, and as this is seldom made of metals hitherto classed as paramagnetic, the mystery of magnetism is rather deepened than cleared up by the discovery.

Prof. Goldstein's article in this month's *Philosophical Magazine* on the canal-rays of which he was the discoverer does not give us any new facts, but is nevertheless welcome. He divides the rays of the "canal" group into canal-rays proper—by which he denotes those which spring from the side of the cathode, whether perforated or not, which is turned away from the anode— K_1 rays, S_1 rays, nebulous, and diffuse rays. The K_1 rays are those which appear when the ordinary cathode rays are deflected by a magnet, and spread if the cathode be un-

perforated towards the anode. The S_1 rays are the first stratum of the cathode glow, and might be supposed to be identical with the canal-rays, were it not that they are extraordinarily susceptible to influences which do not all affect the canal-rays. Then come the nebulous rays which envelope the canal-rays, but are not of them; and finally the diffuse rays, which are produced, *teste* Prof. Goldstein, by the impact of the canal-rays against the molecules of gas remaining in the tube, and have a golden light, while the canal-rays proper are blue. The main point which Prof. Goldstein makes is that hitherto these phenomena have been explicable on two alternative hypotheses. One of these regards both the electric discharge in vacuo and the radiation accompanying it as a process taking place in the ether, and not at present capable of definition; the other, as due simply to the motion of charged particles. After the little hit at the mathematically-minded which now seems inevitable in these discussions, Prof. Goldstein points out that the crux of the affair is really the direction of the S_1 rays, and that if these turn out to be directed towards the cathode, all the actions of the canal-rays or positive rays can be explained, apparently, on the latter of these hypotheses.

Before leaving the subject of rays, notice should be taken of an article by Prof. Trowbridge (of Harvard) in the February number of *The American Journal of Science*, in which he opposes the conclusion of Prof. J. J. Thomson in his 'Corpuscular Theory of Matter,' that lithium chloride can be used as a test to distinguish between positive and negative radiations in a Crookes tube. According to the Cavendish Professor, a layer of this salt when struck by canal or positive rays gives out a bright red light, and a steel-blue one when bombarded by the cathode or negative rays. Prof. Trowbridge shows, however, that when the cathode rays are concentrated on the lithium chloride by the ingenious apparatus which he describes, and which may be called in his own words "a magnetic lens," the red light is produced as though the rays were the carriers of positive electricity. As the red patch is surrounded by the characteristic blue light, he concludes that the effect is really dependent on the energy of the particles. Incidentally he mentions that the other metals of the lithium group give diverse effects in the same conditions. Thus cesium gives blue light to both canal- and cathode-ray bombardment; and rubidium behaves like lithium, although the red light produced by it is much less vivid. All these salts are quickly dissociated in the course of the experiment, as is not the case with calcium tungstate, which Prof. Trowbridge therefore recommends for use in X-ray screens.

Mlle. Robinovitch of New York has been making some experiments with Dr. Leduc's apparatus for producing sleep, or rather coma, by means of electricity, which are of great interest. She has found it well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed, and states that she has made current use of it for producing local anaesthesia in the course of her practice as a doctor. She considers that the effect which it produces on rabbits when pushed to excess perfectly resembles the effects of epilepsy, and also that it explains the hitherto unexplained phenomena of death by electric shock, on the theory that it first arrests the respiration, and thus produces death by paralysis of the heart following asphyxia. But the most important point established by her researches is that if, after the cessation of respiration and before asphyxia has set in, a current of the kind used by Dr. Leduc, and of the

same tension as that causing the apparently fatal shock, is applied to the patient, he can be brought back to life, even after having "short-circuited" a current of 2,000 volts. In view of the number of deaths arising from accidental contact with electric mains, which may be expected to occur with increasing frequency in the near future, this is good news. A summary of the experiments has been contributed by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz to the *Revue générale des Sciences*, whence I have borrowed the above. They seem to have been carried out at Berlin, and would certainly have been denounced by the anti-vivisectionists had they been repeated here.

MM. Chevalier and Alguier have also made some interesting experiments on the effect of kola nut upon the muscular and nervous strength. Its effect in increasing this has long been known; but they saw reason to conclude that this was due not to any principle peculiar to it, but merely to the caffeine, or alkaloid of coffee, which it contains. Experiments that they have made with a half-bred Nivernais horse, and now communicated to the *Académie des Sciences*, leave the last question still in doubt. But they seem to establish conclusively that the increase in muscular and nervous energy thus gained is obtained—as may be supposed—from no external source, but at the expense of the reserves of the animal economy. Hence they very sensibly recommend that the kola nut should be only employed medicinally when a sudden output of energy is required, and then that its use should be carefully proportioned to an appropriate diet devised *ad hoc*.

M. Chevalier, in collaboration with Dr. A. Desgrez, has also made a communication to the *Académie* on some experiments with choline, a secretion widely distributed through the body of the human subject and those of the lower animals. He finds that when injected into the veins it immediately produces a lowering of the arterial pressure, and is, in fact, the first example of a physiological product of defined chemical composition which can be shown to do so. In this respect it seems to be the exact opposite of adrenaline, the secretion of the suprarenal capsules. The results of MM. Chevalier and Desgrez were obtained by means of experiments on dogs. F. L.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 18*.—Prof. W. J. Sollas, President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. H. Dinham, I. T. Hawkins, F. W. Penny, and M. A. Wolff were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Carboniferous Rocks at Loughshinny, County Dublin, with an Account of the Faunal Succession and Correlation,' by Drs. C. A. Matley and A. Vaughan; and 'A Note on the Petrology and Physiography of Western Liberia, West Coast of Africa,' by Mr. J. Parkinson.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 19*.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The Report of the Red Hills Exploration Committee, dealing with the results of the work carried out during 1906-7, was presented by the chairman of the Committee, Dr. Henry Laver.

The Red Hills, of which a general explanation was given in the Report, consist of low mounds rising some 3 ft. above the level of the marshes on which they are situated, and appear to be confined entirely to that part of the Essex coast lying between Hamford Water to the north and Shoeburyness on the south. These mounds, of which there are a very large number between the points mentioned, are situated close to, and in most cases below the alluvium line, which represents the limit to which the tide flowed before the marshes were enclosed, and they are largely to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of the tidal creeks and

estuaries of the coast. When examined, the mounds are found to be composed of burnt earth largely mixed with charcoal, and objects of fashioned and burnt clay. These objects (which are constant, and typical of the Red Hills) consist of tapered bars, somewhat similar to a modern furnace bar, pedestals with an enlarged base, cylindrical pieces, and many others presenting the appearance of having once been portions of flues, furnaces, or muffles, but always in a broken or defective condition. The mounds are surrounded by a ditch, and in some cases a low bank on the mound itself, following the line of the ditch, occurs.

During the summer of 1906 three typical mounds, situated in the parish of Langenhoe, and on the borders of the Pyfleet Channel, were explored. Associated with the clay objects mentioned above, to which the Committee have provisionally given the non-committal name of "briquetage," were found portions of domestic vessels belonging to the Late Celtic or Early Iron Age. The quantity of this pottery was, however, relatively small, while some of the pieces showed marks of riveting, conclusive evidence that the making of these particular vessels was not the object of the industry. Other than the above, no evidence whatever exists, in the form of bones or hearths, of domestic occupation.

During the autumn of 1907 extensive excavations were made at Goldhanger of a large mound some 3½ acres in extent. The same type of objects was found, and in all respects the discoveries were similar to those of Langenhoe. No evidence of furnaces or furnace floors in place could be discovered; but the material in this, as in other mounds, had all the appearance of having been indiscriminately deposited or "shot."

Mr. W. H. Dalton, who had given special attention for many years to these Red Hills, pointed out that the conditions, topographical as well as geological, under which Red Hills occur, appear to be confined to the district where they are now actually found. At the same time there is no conclusive evidence to show that the present tidal range obtained at the period of the formation of the Red Hills.

Mr. J. H. B. Jenkins, who had analyzed the clays found at the side of and under a Red Hill, and compared the analyses with those of the burnt earth, briquetage, and a portion of true London clay from another site, showed that no very striking differences existed.

Mr. A. H. Lyell, who kindly undertook the task of examining the charcoals and woods found in the mounds, reported that they consisted of oak, hazel, chestnut, mountain ash, and other indigenous woods, and argued that the climate at the time of their use must have been open and temperate.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the Report by its compiler, Mr. Francis W. Reader, the question as to whether these mounds were primitive "in situ" industries, or whether they were marsh mounds constructed at a later date from the debris of earlier industries in the neighbourhood, was touched upon.

Mr. Charles H. Read regarded the objects exhibited as connected with the manufacture of pottery, and he alluded to the fact that the examination of ancient potteries in Siam showed that objects similar to the pedestals were used for supporting vessels during the process of baking.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who expressed his leaning towards the simplest solution of their origin, made the suggestion that the Red Hills were the refuse from the manufacture, for use in some unidentified pottery works on a large scale, of the very objects which had been discovered, and that the broken fragments exhibited were actually the wasters from the making of these muffles and pedestals. Only on such a hypothesis could, he thought, the noteworthy absence of extensive remains of actual pottery be explained.

A large assortment of Red Hill objects was shown, and the paper was illustrated by maps and diagrams.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*March 25*.—The Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, V. P., in the chair.—Prof. J. W. Mackail read a paper on Sir Richard Fanshawe. After tracing the degree to which Fanshawe's reputation has survived, Mr. Mackail gave a brief account of his life as presented in Lady Fanshawe's fascinating memoirs, and recently elucidated by the research of his kinsman Mr. H. C. Fanshawe. Sir Richard's life and literary work touched on those of Milton

at various points; their education was similar, they were together at Cambridge, and the post of Latin Secretary, which Milton had held under the Commonwealth, was filled by Fanshawe at the Restoration. The literary work of Fanshawe consists mainly of translations, among which those chiefly to be noticed are of the 'Pastor Fido,' of Camoens's 'Lusiads,' and of portions of Virgil and Horace. The seventeenth century was the great age of translations in England, translations being then used as a means of enlarging and civilizing the English language so as to make it a vehicle fit to embody the whole movement of European culture. The actual translations thus produced became obsolete when this end had been attained. In any case the life of a translation was contingent on the life of its original, and the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese poets from whom Fanshawe translated were now themselves fallen into comparative oblivion; but his translations, especially from the ancient classics, were of much interest in themselves, apart from their historical importance in the development of the style and language of poetry in this country. Fanshawe's life, which was one of much interest, was now well known through the memoirs, but his works had never been collected or reprinted, and were for most readers virtually inaccessible. This task was well worth doing, and might be commended to the favourable consideration of the University of Cambridge, for which Fanshawe was member in the Cavalier Parliament.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—*March 19*.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. Henry Williams was elected a Fellow.—The President exhibited a silver plaque of Sir Francis Drake, which has been issued by the American Committee on the Publication of Medals to form one of a series designed to commemorate notable events in the history of America. On the obverse is the portrait of Drake, and the reverse consists of a representation of America adapted from the remarkable silver map-medal which was issued soon after Drake's famous voyage round the world, 1577-80. The medal struck under the direction of the American Committee is the work of Prof. Rudolf Marschall, Royal Medallist to the Court of Austria.—Mr. L. Forrer showed a selection of bronze medals and plaquettes by the Belgian artist Godefroid Devresse, and a plaquette by the sculptor Charles Samuel on the twentieth anniversary of the foundation of the Congo Free State.—Lady Evans read a paper on a memorial badge of Anne Eldred, dated 1678. It has for the obverse type a shield with the arms of Eldred impaling Godman; and on the reverse a veiled seated female figure holding a skull, and resting her arm on a pedestal which supports an urn, with the motto "A wise woman buildeth her house." Anne Eldred was the daughter of Thomas Godman of Olavers in Essex and of the Inner Temple. The most notable member of the Eldred family was one John, a great traveller, who in search of a fortune visited Tripoli, Aleppo, Bagdad, Antioch, and other places. He started on his journey in 1583, and returned in 1588 in the *Hercules*, "the richest ship of English merchant's goods that ever was known to come into the realm." He was one of the original subscribers to the East India Company, and a member of its first Court of Directors. The diarist of the family was John, the eldest son of Anne Eldred, whose death is commemorated by the medal. From his diary, which is preserved in the British Museum, Lady Evans was able to supply many interesting incidents connected with the Eldred family. The medal, which consists of two embossed plaques united by a rim, may be of Dutch work, this mode of making medals being much in vogue in Holland in the seventeenth century.

HISTORICAL.—*March 19*.—Mr. Frederic Harrison in the chair.—Messrs. T. H. Crossette, A. C. Kelway, and E. G. Underwood, and the Rev. W. H. Shawcross were elected Fellows.—In the absence of Sir Henry H. Howorth, a paper by him on 'The Rise of Julius Caesar, with an Account of his Friends and Rivals' (Part II.), was read by the Hon. Secretary. The Chairman and Mr. Oscar Browning spoke on the subject of the paper.

PHYSICAL.—*March 13*.—Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair.—Messrs. A. E. Garratt, A. E. Hall, and W. Williams were elected Fellows.—A paper

on 'The Distribution in Electric Fields of the Active Deposits of Radium, Thorium, and Actinium' was read by Mr. S. Russ. A 'Note on Certain Dynamical Analogues of Temperature Equilibrium,' by Prof. G. H. Bryan, was read by the Secretary.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** Institute of Actuaries, 8.—'On Reversionary Bonuses as affected by Expenses and Variations in Rates of Mortality,' Mr. H. H. Austin.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Fuel and its Future,' Lecture IV., Prof. V. B. Lewis. (Concise Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Quantities: should they form part of the Contract?' Mr. F. C. Hunt.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'Geographical Conditions affecting the British Empire: I. British Islands,' Mr. H. J. Mackinder.
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 8.—'The Egyptian Sudan: its History, Monuments, and Peoples, Past and Present,' Lecture II., Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Some Methods of Heating adopted in Hospitals and Asylums Recently Built,' Mr. E. K. Dolby.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Enamel Portraits,' Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Applied Art Section.)
- WED.** Archaeological Institute, 4.30.—'On Roman Inscriptions in Britain,' Prof. Haverfield.
- Geological, 7.45.—'Special General Meeting: Paper on 'The Geological Structure of the St. David's Area, Pembrokeshire,' Mr. J. P. N. Green.
- Entomological, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Dr. Schlick's Gyroscopic Apparatus for preventing Ships from Rolling,' Mr. M. Wurl.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—'The Animals of Africa,' Mr. R. Lydekker.
- Royal, 4.30.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'High-speed Electrical Machinery,' Messrs. G. Stoney and A. H. Law.
- Linnean, 8.—'Altitude and Distribution of Plants in Southern Mexico,' Dr. Hans Gadow.
- 'The Anatomy of some Sapoteaceous Seedlings,' Miss Winifred Smith; 'Notes on some Sponges recently collected in Scotland,' Dr. N. Anandale.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Navigation of the Air,' Lecture III., Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw. (Howard Lecture.)
- Chemical, 8.30.—'The Condensation of Epichlorohydrin with Phenol,' Messrs. D. B. Boyd and E. B. Marle; 'A New General Method of preparing Diazonium Bromides,' Mr. F. D. Chattaway; and other papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'On a Lambeth Salt with the Arms of the Upholsters' Company,' Sir John Evans; 'Report as Local Secretary for Hants,' Mr. W. Dale; 'On a Discovery of a Roman Stone Coffin, near Doston, Northants,' Mr. C. A. M. Smith.
- FRI.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Notes on the Foundations of an Indian Bridge,' Mr. G. W. N. Rose. (Students Meeting.)
- Philological, 8.—'The Words I am editing for the Society's Oxford Dictionary,' Dr. H. Bradley.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'The Modern Motor-Car,' Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
- SAT.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Electric Discharges through Gases,' Lecture V., Prof. J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY are holding a special meeting next Wednesday to consider the question of the admission of women as Fellows or Associates.

By the sudden death of Sir John Eliot, K.C.I.E., the handbook which was intended to serve as a companion to his important 'Climatological Atlas of India' has been left unfinished, although it was so far advanced that its completion by other hands is assured. Shortly before his death Sir John Eliot had been invited to attend a conference at Ottawa, at which his presence would have been invaluable, for the furtherance of a colonial scheme for an organized study of meteorological conditions prevailing over large areas. In addition to his scientific gifts, Sir John Eliot was a keen observer of several aspects of Oriental life, and his knowledge of music was considerable. His death, from apoplexy, took place in the course of a morning ramble on the hills overlooking his charming residence near Marseilles.

THE death is announced, from malarial fever in Guatemala, of Prof. William A. Kellerman, head of the Botanical Department at the Ohio State University. Prof. Kellerman, who went to Guatemala to study the flora of that country, was born at Ashville, Ohio, on May 1st, 1850, and was Professor of Botany and Zoology at the Kansas State Agricultural College for several years before his appointment to Columbia. He was founder and editor of *The Journal of Mycology*, and author of a 'Flora of Kansas,' 'Elementary Botany,' 'Phyto-Theca,' and a 'Spring Flora of Ohio.'

ON the 2nd prox. the sun will be at his mean distance from the earth. On the 15th he will pass the meridian at 12 o'clock, there being no equation of time. The moon will be new at 5h. 2m. (Greenwich time) on

the morning of the 1st prox.; full at 4h. 55m. on the afternoon of the 16th; and new again at 3h. 33m. on that of the 30th. She will be in perigee about a quarter of an hour after noon on the 25th, and will occult γ Cancri about an hour after midnight on the 9th. The planet Mercury will be visible in the morning until about the 20th, moving in a north-easterly direction through the constellation Pisces. Venus will be at greatest eastern elongation from the sun on the 26th, and is very brilliant in the evening, not setting until about an hour before midnight; she is in Taurus, and will pass near the Pleiades on the 3rd and 4th, due north of Aldebaran on the 4th, and a little to the south of β Tauri on the 25th; she will be in conjunction with the moon early in the afternoon on the 4th. Mars is also in Taurus, and will be due south of the Pleiades on the 3rd, continuing to decrease in brightness; on the afternoon of the 4th he will be in conjunction with the moon, and afterwards with Venus (Mars a little to the south of Venus); and as soon as it is dark the two planets will be seen very near each other, to the north-west of the moon. Jupiter is now very near the star γ Cancri; he will be on the meridian at 7 o'clock in the evening on the 13th prox., and in conjunction with the moon about an hour before midnight on the 9th. Saturn will not be visible until nearly the end of next month, when he will rise about 4 o'clock in the morning.

ANOTHER small planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Astrophysical Institute, Königstuhl, Heidelberg, on the night of the 3rd inst.

MR. J. H. ELGIE, F.R.A.S., of Leeds, having directed special attention to the singular resemblance which the formations near the centre of the moon's visible disc present to the profile of a lady's face, which some persons can discern with the naked eye, and many more with the help of an opera-glass, a photograph has been taken and placed on a post-card by a local firm. The formation in question, being near the centre of the disc, is best seen nearly on the terminator when the moon is in her first quarter. A little to the west of the great walled plain Hipparchus is the smaller ring-plain Herschel. Nearly to the north of Hipparchus is Triesnecker; Mösting is south-west of Triesnecker, and north-west of Herschel; and the centre of the moon's visible disc is situated very nearly centrally between those three ring-plains.

FINE ARTS

TWO BOOKS ON ENGRAVING.

Charles Turner. "Nineteenth Century Mezzotinters." By Alfred Whitman. (Bell & Sons.)—Mr. Whitman's catalogue is not merely a handsome volume, but, what is far more important, a thoroughly useful guide to collectors and students of Charles Turner's engravings. It is, perhaps, impossible for a man of restricted leisure and few opportunities of travelling to make such a catalogue absolutely exhaustive; but with untiring zeal and the aid of many collectors Mr. Whitman has described no fewer than 921 prints, of which 628 are portraits, and has recorded all known varieties of state, quoting an authority for every one. Wisely abandoning a chronological arrangement, he places the portraits in one alphabetical order (that of the sitters), and the subjects in another (that of the painters), the alphabetical guide to the subjects themselves being conveniently supplied by a

further index, while another gives all the painters after whom Turner engraved any plate, whether portrait or subject. It is difficult to detect the least inconsistency in Mr. Whitman's adherence to this excellent plan, but we have noticed that the Tsar Alexander I. and his consort Elizabeth are catalogued under 'Russia,' Frederick V. under 'Bohemia,' and Maria da Gloria under 'Portugal'; whereas other sovereigns, English or foreign, appear under their own names, Charles, George, Maximilian, &c. There can be no objection to either system, but it is a mistake to mix the two. The sin, at the worst, is venial. When reviewing the predecessor of this volume, the catalogue of Samuel Cousins, we exhorted Mr. Whitman to give measurements in centimetres for the benefit of continental readers, as well as in inches; but he has not followed our advice. The book will be chiefly read, of course, in England; but the officials of foreign public collections, at least in Germany and Austria, where English mezzotints have been largely collected, make diligent use of such catalogues, and our insular measures place an obstacle in their way which is easily removed by a recognition of the metric system as supplementary to our own.

Turner, the patient engraver and etcher of so many plates, lived a sedentary and uneventful life, but Mr. Whitman has managed to write an interesting biography, for which some extant diaries of the artist's early and late years have yielded valuable excerpts. There is a certain *naïveté* in recording as the solitary event of the year 1814 that a plate appeared with the inscription "Published... G. I. Jenkins" instead of "by I. Jenkins." Such information were better reserved for the catalogue itself. It was in that year that Turner engraved the portrait of Viscount Castlereagh, after Lawrence, which he himself considered his masterpiece, and also the magnificent 'Lord Newton,' after Raeburn, which seems to a modern eye much the finer work. Both portraits are reproduced among the thirty-two collotype plates which form one of the most attractive features of the catalogue. These are selected from every class of subject, and present an epitome of Turner's development, being placed in chronological order. Turner did little of his best work after 1836, though he lived till 1857. This important record of his achievement will tend to enhance his growing reputation as a worthy successor of the great mezzotint engravers of the age of Reynolds.

Karl Stauffer-Bern: *ein Verzeichnis seiner Radierungen und Stiche*. Von Max Lehrs. (Dresden, Ernst Arnold.)—Karl Stauffer-Bern (1857-91) was the first to inaugurate in modern Germany the revival of the burin as a painter-engraver's implement, wielding it almost as freely as an etcher uses the needle or dry-point. He had been anticipated by Ferdinand Gaillard in France, but Gaillard's art, with its more methodical routine and finish, was less in touch with life; he translated the work of painter or photographer without recourse to the living model, whereas Stauffer, if he sometimes employed the camera for subsidiary purposes, saw everything first with his own eyes, and their vision was keen. He devoted the remarkable mastery of technique that he acquired in only four years of practice (1884-7) to reproducing, with unflinching German realism and insight into character, the features of a circle of kinsmen and friends by no means eminent for physical beauty, his own likeness, and the portraits of a few celebrated sitters—the Emperor William I., Adolf Menzel, Gustav

Freytag, Gottfried Keller, and the living engraver and etcher Prof. Peter Halm, by whose precept and example Stauffer was initiated into the secrets of the art. In addition to these portraits Stauffer etched two wonderful studies of the nude, the attitude of the male figure being suggested by Holbein's reclining 'Dead Christ' at Basle. He long cherished the idea of reproducing Holbein's portrait of the merchant Georg Gisze at Berlin, but this project never took effect, and Stauffer made no experiment in reproductive work. With the addition of two or three insignificant sketches, his whole work on copper amounts only to thirty-seven numbers; but the ten or twelve that are best suffice to raise him to the first rank among the etchers of his country, where his good proofs are coveted and fetch high prices. A representative collection (not including, however, the rare early states which show the artist at his best) was acquired by the British Museum in 1892 from Stauffer's mother, the original of his finest portrait; few other examples, probably, are to be found in this country. The chief public collections of his work are at Dresden and Berlin; both owe their completeness in large measure to the zeal of the author of this catalogue.

The book itself is a work of almost incredible thoroughness and finish. Not only every state, but also every impression of every state (omitting commercial reprints) that tireless research could trace, is here described with particulars of paper and watermark, as if Stauffer-Bern were one of the primitive engravers on whom the same writer is the greatest living authority. After the introduction, the only commentator allowed to contribute is the artist himself, and constant quotations are given from Stauffer's marginal notes written on proofs that he gave away, and from letters bearing on any plate that was in hand at the date of writing. The method may seem exaggerated in its precision, yet what would we not give, as Prof. Lehrs remarks, for such a record of the work of Dürer or Rembrandt, preserved by a contemporary while he still had access to authentic sources? But was Stauffer-Bern, one is tempted to object, a Dürer or a Rembrandt? Prof. Lehrs himself admits that he lacked imagination; he places him, for all that, above all German engravers since Dürer. Stauffer-Bern freed the burin from its subservience to academic routine and a commercial standard of finish; he produced some astonishingly life-like portraits in an unconventional style of engraving; but it is a little difficult for a foreigner to share entirely the enthusiasm which has produced such a tribute as this monograph by a master hand. The volume includes a hitherto unpublished treatise on etching, written in 1886 by Stauffer-Bern, and a number of clear reproductions of fine and rare states of the excellent prints described in the catalogue.

EXHIBITIONS OF WORKS BY LIVING ARTISTS.

CABINET PICTURES AND ETCHINGS
BY MR. BRANGWYN.

This collection at the Fine-Art Society's Galleries gives an impression of robust productive power which is rather refreshing after the tame average of "one-man" shows. Mr. Brangwyn is an artist of great native ability, for the time being a little at the mercy of his decorative facility. So much stress has been laid in the pages of *The Athenæum* on the importance of restoring painting to its proper decorative

function that it is not for us to be other than grateful to one of the few men who have given their fellows a lead in this direction. None the less we feel in this show that the importance attached by Mr. Brangwyn to his real, but limited decorative gift does not always make for his own best development. It leads him to employ again and again material which he knows is apt for such purposes, but in which he has ceased to take an interest (certain straight-growing trees and large vegetables might be cited as concrete instances); and it tends to an approximate and arbitrary use of tone, whereby distant objects are forced into a prominence as a ready means of distributing interest over the picture, and securing a "flat" effect from groups which would not naturally yield such an appearance.

So largely is the harmony of Mr. Brangwyn's decorative paintings an affair of carefully distributed detail, and so little of the structure of large planes, that we had at first looked forward to his etchings as likely to be much better, because the exacting nature of a line medium would force him to push that harmony of detail to a greater delicacy. As a matter of fact, however, he hardly makes of it a line method at all. By a scrabble of lines not in itself particularly attractive, his etching becomes much more truly a painter's medium than his oil painting has been in many of his more important efforts. In this rather bastard fashion some of his etchings are very good indeed, and not least good some of those in the present show. *The Mine* (14) is a fair example of such work, or the *Certificate for the Master Shipwrights' Company* (20), wherein the space prudently left blank reminds us how dangerous for such disintegrated execution would be the comparison of the clear black and white of lettering. *London Bridge*, No. 2 (34) is perhaps the best of these etchings, with a touch of clear, exact draughtsmanship in the rendering of the barrels which gives a welcome severity. Undoubtedly the artist's work would gain by a little more of this close observation. We see him in these etchings sketching out decorative designs on a naturalistic basis with an energy and enterprise that may prove beneficial to him later. *Unloading Wine* (51), for instance, without being a thoroughly satisfactory etching, offers an excellent suggestion for painting.

When engaged actually with the brush, however, Mr. Brangwyn is less clever in reconciling the claims of decoration and actuality. When he is bent on the former, certain habits cling, and nature is somewhat brutally treated. The lithographic study (61) for the group in the large decorative painting (18) is thus much better than the completed work, nor is it less decorative. The two large panels, indeed (18 and 49), are none the less overmodelled because the detail is clumsy. Similarly the sketch for a panel at the Skinners' Hall is very much an affair of recipe, and has none of the interest of the etchings or the artist's more purely pictorial work in paint.

It is in the latter branch of painting that Mr. Brangwyn is at present most successful. We regret that there is here none of the masterly still-life studies which have sometimes shown him at his best; but *An Inn* (73), *Evening* (77), and *Ghent* (6) are massively designed, sober in colour, and strong in a way that his larger works do not yet achieve. Herein is hope, and the next few years will probably show how elastic is Mr. Brangwyn's talent—whether he is a man of staying power, or another victim of the modern demand for an astonishingly compact, self-contained little product—

complete at the earliest possible moment. He has such a talent; it has brought him success, and made him a public danger by his influence on the younger generation of art-students. He has also many elements from which a stronger art may come.

A GROUP OF ARTISTS AT THE GOUPIE GALLERY.

Of these painters Mr. Gerald Kelly, whom we know as a promising portrait painter, shows only a series of sketches of tiny dimensions and small importance. He is a disappointment, as is Mr. Chowne, whose flowers, always a little imitative in character, are here painted as so many separate centres of discordant colour. Mr. Philip Connard shows a great many works, and two or three of the slighter ones are very good, e.g., two flower-pieces, *Dahlias* (136) and *Roses and Stocks* (144); while better than either is a delightfully brilliant *Interior of a Restaurant* (133). Mr. Hayward has one *Study of an Elm* (130), also excellent in colour. Mr. Muhrmann, by working always with the slightest touches of pastel on an overwhelming ground of dark-brown paper, condemns himself to be dingy, and these examples, while artistic, hardly appear to us satisfactory as completed works of art. One of them, *Early Spring* (26), is of unusual delicacy and beauty. On the whole, the show suggests that too lavish an opportunity of exhibiting has led to overproduction.

FLOWER PICTURES AT THE BAILLIE GALLERY.

An annual fixture like this, on the other hand, where each artist contributes but a small group of works, and has to stand comparisons with a certain number of older pictures borrowed as a stiffening to the exhibition, is often an occasion for painters to send of their best. The borrowed works on the present occasion are by Fantin and Vollon, and (as fine as either) an example—rich in execution—of a very rare painter, V. Vincelet. The best contemporary work is only a little inferior to these: *A Nosegay*, of incisive brilliance, by Mr. S. J. Peploe; *Boule de Neige Roses*, by Mr. J. F. W. Hayward, firmly and capably handled; and *Cinerarias*, able also, but a little too professional, by Mr. J. Hamilton Hay. Most astonishing of all for any one acquainted with his previous work is the admirable *Tulips* by Mr. Westley Manning. He appears to be less acquainted with current tricks for flower painting than with the corresponding recipes for landscape art. Grappling with its difficulties, he has produced a painting full of air and space. The table on which the flowers are standing and the porcelain figures set around them, are modelled with sympathetic delicacy and a good deal of force. The piece recalls somewhat the work of Mr. Steer, but has less brilliance and more intimacy. Other works deserving mention are the *Chrysanthemums* of Mr. H. Mann Livens and the water-colours of Mr. Francis James and Miss Katherine Turner.

EARLY BRITISH MASTERS.

RÆBURN'S *Portrait of a Boy* (99) and Constable's *Helmingham Dell* (100) hold the places of honour in this collection at Messrs. Shepherd Brothers' gallery. The former is well and sympathetically modelled, only spoiled by the too liquid brown of the eyeballs, which, by being the least bit out of tone, gives a touch of cheapness to the portrait. It is a fault so typical of Ræburn that his whole-hearted admirers would perhaps hardly care for one of his pictures which lacked it. 'Helmingham Dell' may

be praised more unreservedly. It is, we think, an unfinished picture, but most happily so, the colour being unusually refined for Constable, while the sparkling lights in its foreground—brilliantly managed as they always were in his hands—have a fine function in the design from the way in which they break the silvery light of the sky by a subtle train of movement into the gloom of the dell. Between this glitter of liquid paint and the crumble of dry pigment which renders the grassy banks there is an astonishing range and variety of texture and handling, which yet moves together easily and naturally. It is a work that might have fathered a Barbizon School; at the same time it has strong traces of that tight earlier manner which in Constable was sometimes so fine and severe. The other landscapes here are not quite so rich and interesting, but *An Old Jetty* (127), by Jock Wilson, is a clever little picture, full of zest in observation and resourceful in execution, while Thomas Barker's *Tivoli* (112) is technically a masterpiece. Technically, we say, for the design is a little ornate and curly, and we could have wished such craftsmanship had been expended on a quieter theme. Crome's *Old Barns* (94), remaining from the last exhibition, stands comparison with Constable by its solemnity and strength. Francis Wheatley's *River Bank* (84) might perhaps be classed with the landscapes, and has some fine quality of colour in certain delicate tones of white—a pony, a ship's sail, and a sky affectionately painted with a soft weak touch. Beneath it is a rare seapiece by Crome (85)—a good sky, a good colour-scheme, and a sea rather rhetorical than observed.

Penelope, Lady Herbert (117), a replica, with considerable variations, of a portrait at Wilton, will exercise critics as to whether it is to be called a Van Dyck or of the school of Van Dyck. With this painter as with Rubens the distinction is somewhat subtle, for the majority of their works were probably worked on more or less by assistants. Comparison with a photograph of the Wilton House picture suggests that it was the latter which was done from life, the face being less suave in drawing than this, but more personal. The present picture is quite up to the average of Van Dyck's female portraits—not a superb example of life-like painting, but gracefully designed and competently executed. Again in the domain of highly professional portrait painting is Gerard Honthorst's *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia* (106), the costume and accessories being a marvel of decorative realism. A portrait of J. M. W. Turner (120) by J. Thomas Smith (author of the 'Book for a Rainy Day') is at the opposite extreme of informal portraiture—a characteristic, by no means incapable daub of some historic interest. Two little pictures should also be mentioned by Alfred Provis (90 and 125). He was not a fine painter of figures, but he would put them into his cottage interiors, and this has perhaps gone against his reputation; his execution, however, especially in the less important passages, was often very serious and intimate, and he deserves a modest niche.

MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

ALL the best-known painters of the Norwich School, some modern French work, and a large portrait group by Romney make up a collection which is not so important as it sounds on paper. The Romney is not a good one, and the English landscapes are a little dull, Crome showing somewhat as a follower of Ruysdael in *A Rustic Bridge*

(8), and in *Mousehold House* recalling slightly, but in inferior fashion, the splendid 'Elm' at the last Burlington House show. The blue-green distance in this picture appears to be impossible, but is executed with considerable skill. *St. Frioux*, by Cazin, is a characteristic picture, full of flavour—again subtly false in its note of blue-green in an atmosphere of mauve. An uncatalogued landscape, *Le vieux Pont de Limay*, by Maurice Levis, shows great cleverness in landscape painting, on the point of degenerating into a trick; and some lamentable smaller pictures by the same artist explain clearly the reasons of the decline.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Saturday and Monday last the Collection of Mr. G. R. Burnett. Drawings: Turner, Goarhausen and Katz Castle, 50*l.*; Bow-and-Arrow Castle, Isle of Portland, 105*l.*; Lulworth Castle, 220*l.* H. Harpignies, A View over a River, with an angler in the foreground, 58*l.* P. de Wint, An Old Farm by a River, with bridge, 57*l.*; The Village Inn, 73*l.*; Newark Castle, 120*l.* J. S. Cotman, A View in a French Town, with market figures, 71*l.* D. Cox, A Road across a Common, with a peasant on horseback, cattle by a pool, 73*l.* W. Hunt, Primroses and Birds' Nests, 86*l.* J. Holland, The Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice, 105*l.* J. Israël, Gathering Potatoes, 141*l.*; Piping Food, 168*l.* Pictures: F. Brangwyn, The Lord Mayor's Show in Olden Time, 126*l.* H. Moore, Off the Lizard, a fresh breeze, 131*l.* Corot, A Woody Landscape, with a peasant woman and two cows on the bank of a river, 157*l.*; A View near the Coast, with buildings, a peasant seated in the foreground, 178*l.*; Allée dans le Parc de Cambri, 504*l.*; River Scene, with a figure in a punt, evening, 231*l.*; Ville d'Avray, 304*l.* C. F. Daubigny, View on the Coast, 273*l.*; A Stormy Day on the Coast, 110*l.*; On the Oise, 157*l.*; A Landscape, with a stream, evening, 157*l.*; A Village on the Oise, 367*l.*; A Coast Scene, with a bather and sailing-boats, 136*l.*; Gathering Seaweed, 199*l.* H. Fantin-Latour, Portrait of the Artist's Sister, seated, reading, 105*l.* H. Harpignies, A Landscape, with a lady and child under some trees, a river with boats in the background, 315*l.* J. Israël, Prayer, 123*l.*; An Old Fisherman, 157*l.*; An Old Woman, seated, sewing, 210*l.*; A Fisherman's Wife and Child, on the shore, 168*l.*; A Girl at a Window, 126*l.* J. Maris, A Landscape, with an old bridge over a canal, 168*l.*; A Coast Scene, with stranded boats and fishermen, 262*l.*; A Dutch Town on a Canal, 157*l.*; Near Mariotte, France, 126*l.* A. Mauve, The Bank of a River, with horses and cart, 105*l.* A. T. J. Monticelli, A Party of Ladies Embarking, 120*l.* F. Ziem, Sunset, 241*l.* Early English: Portrait of a Lady, in white dress with pink ribbons, in an oval, 168*l.* J. B. Crome, A Woody Road Scene, with a cottage and peasant, 110*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

IN the April number of *The Burlington Magazine* Sir Charles Holroyd, Sir Walter Armstrong, and Mr. Claude Phillips deal with various paintings by Old Masters; while modern art is made the subject of two well-illustrated articles—the first by Mr. Charles Ricketts on Puvis de Chavannes, the second by Mr. Roger E. Fry on the remarkable American painter Albert P. Ryder. Mr. Edward Dillon, in the first of two articles on the origin and development of Chinese porcelain, deals with the wares commonly attributed to the Ming dynasty; Mr. E. Alfred Jones describes and illustrates the fine silver sacramental plate in the English churches in Holland; and Prof. Baldwin Brown discusses the origin of the Florentine tower, and compares its development with that of certain architectural features of mediæval Edinburgh. The editorial article discusses the use of professional criticism of painting with regard to the

reported action of the Old Water-Colour Society. The twelve full-page plates include a coloured reproduction of two early examples of Ming porcelain, and a photo-gravure plate after 'La Pêche' by Puvis de Chavannes. The offices of the magazine, we note, have been moved to 17, Old Burlington Street, W.

THE success of the Exhibition of Fair Women at the New Gallery has induced the Council of the International Society to arrange a second exhibition of the same character next year. During the last few days several works have been added to this remarkable collection, which is to be closed at the end of the present month.

MR. A. J. FINBERG has been chosen by the Trustees of the National Gallery to arrange their collection of Turner's drawings. He will publish in Messrs. Methuen's "Classics of Art," a monograph on the same subject, which should be authoritative, and will include more than eighty reproductions.

THE MIETHKE GALLERY of Vienna has recently acquired no fewer than six examples of the work of Francisco Goya, the largest number of pictures by this artist in any gallery outside Spain. These pictures include two celebrated portraits—that of the Matador Pedro Romero, and that of the wife of César Bermudez. In connexion with these acquisitions the authorities of the Miethke Gallery are organizing an exhibition of Goya's works, to which a number of collectors in various parts of Europe have promised to contribute.

THE École des Beaux-Arts has come in for a princely gift of 500,000 francs from Mr. J. Stillman, an American. It is the outcome of a banquet held by a group of American architects on the 18th inst. The gift has been sent through M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, the only condition attached to it being that it shall be confined to French architects.

THE authorities of the Musée du Luxembourg, Paris, have added another picture by Henri Le Sidaner to the collection by the purchase of 'La Terrasse,' which figured in the Goupil Gallery Salon in 1907.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"In Turner's 'Annual Tour' for 1833 there is a plate giving a distant view of Blois, with the town and castle to the left, and the bridge on the horizon to the right. The plate was engraved by R. Brandard, and a finished water-colour drawing of the same subject exists among the works of Turner given by Ruskin to the University of Oxford. An oil picture, differing from the engraving only in a few details of the figures, has recently come to light, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. C. D. Whetham, of Upwater Lodge, Cambridge. The painting is on a panel, measuring 13 in. by 9½ in., of which the whole surface is covered.

"It would be interesting to know whether other oil sketches of this series exist, and were also worked up afterwards into water-colour drawings for the engraver. It is difficult to understand how an oil painting apparently by Turner, of his best period and in his best style, should have been overlooked. It is to be hoped that the earlier history of the picture may be recovered. There is nothing about it in the works of Thornbury or Ruskin or Mr. C. F. Bell."

A MEMORIAL exhibition of the works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens has been opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Replicas and originals are shown of many of his public monuments and smaller works, including the Stevenson memorial in Edinburgh.

THE forty-ninth annual adjudication for the Taylor Art Scholarships and Prizes took place last week in Dublin, the judges being Mr. Nathaniel Hone, Sir Walter Arm-

strong, and Mr. Robert Shore. In the class for painters the prizes were awarded to Miss Dorothy Elvery, Mr. Bridge, Miss Fitzgerald, and Miss Ball; in the class for modellers, the scholarship of 50*l.* was awarded to Mr. Edwin McGowan; and two prizes for optional work to Mr. McGowan and Miss Beatrice Elvery.

THE "Graphische Gessellschaft" intends to reproduce the 'Edelstein' of Ulrich Bonar, printed in 1460 by Albert Pfister. The phototype reproduction from the unique copy in the Royal Library of Berlin will be made by Albert Frisch of that city. Subscriptions may be sent up to May 1st to Bruno Cassirer, Derfflingerstrasse 16, Berlin. The price will be 30 marks; the edition will be limited, and only undertaken if there are sufficient subscribers.

An interesting catalogue of etchings and engravings, entirely the work of Wenceslaus Hollar, has been issued by Messrs. Hodgson in connexion with a sale on Tuesday next. The collection comprises upwards of 1,500 examples of this well-known engraver.

MESSRS. GLENDINING & Co. included in their sale of medals on Tuesday last a Victoria Cross and Indian Mutiny Medal for the relief of Lucknow and Delhi, won by Corporal Goat, 9th Lancers, 6th March, 1858, 61*l.*, and a naval medal for boat service, July 7th, 1809, and gold medal from Pope Innocent XI. to Commander W. Allen, 57*l.*

The *Antiquary* for April will include, among other articles, the following: an historical paper on 'No. 277, Gray's Inn Road: a Building of Many Associations,' by Mr. Aleck Abrahams; 'Sundials,' Part I., by Dr. A. C. Fryer, illustrated; 'The Antiquity of Grimes's Graves,' by Mr. W. G. Clarke; 'East and West Twyford, Middlesex,' by Mrs. Basil Holmes; 'Some Hour-Glass Stands,' by Mr. W. B. Redfern, illustrated by the author; a description of a recent 'Exhibition of Feminine Bibelots in Rome,' by Miss E. C. Vansittart; and a short discussion, illustrated, of 'The Arms on Rahere's Tomb in St. Bartholomew the Great,' by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry.

EXHIBITIONS.

SAT. (March 28).—Portraits and Pictures of Egypt, India, and South Africa, by M. F. Le Queux, Fine-Art Society.
— Water-Colours by Six Edinburgh Artists, Messrs. Connell's Gallery.
WED. Royal Amateur Society's Annual Exhibition, Press View, Speaker's House, Palace of Westminster.
SAT. (April 4).—Bridley Art Club, Twenty-Second Exhibition, New Gallery.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Great Musicians. By Ernest Oldmeadow. (E. Grant Richards.)—Our author in his Preface states that, although writing for general readers, he has not hesitated to explain certain technical points in popular language. For instance, he shows how the interval of the major third came to be dubbed a discord; and how it wandered for over a thousand years "like a scapegoat with a curse upon its head." With reference to Gregorian modes, however, it would surely have been better to explain (and this could easily have been done) that the Greek names Dorian, Phrygian, and Lydian in the Gregorian modes did not apply to the same octave-systems as they did in Greek music. Short accounts of great musicians are often of a gossipy, anecdotal character; but Mr. Oldmeadow has really written instructive, and at times critical notices. He believes that the time has come for "a popular discovery of the music made between the birth of Queen Elizabeth and the death of Queen Anne";

until, however, the music for the lute written during the second half of the sixteenth century is more fully known and accessible, no popular discovery is likely to be made. In speaking of additional accompaniments to 'The Messiah' he says that it is "only on paper that Handel's orchestration looks bald." But this to a great extent is owing to the fact that only a bare sketch was given by the composer of his harpsichord and organ parts—important features of his orchestration. Without some so-called "additional" accompaniments it would also sound bald in performance. We have noticed a few statements which are open to question, but the volume as a whole is both pleasing and useful.

Musical Gossip.

THE CAPET QUARTET appeared at the Broadwood Concert last Thursday week. They gave a finished performance of Beethoven's Quartet in c major, Op. 59, No. 3, though at times it was a shade too precise; with Debussy's Quartet they seemed more in sympathy. The artistic singing of a group of *Lieder* by Miss Susan Metcalfe deserves mention; the delightful 'Fantoche' of Debussy was encored.

HAYDN novelties are in vogue. A 'Divertimento' was recently produced at Queen's Hall under Mr. Henry J. Wood's direction. Yesterday week, at a pianoforte recital at the Guildhall School of Music by pupils of Mr. John Francis Barnett, a first performance was given of one of two sonatas composed by Haydn in London, and dedicated to Mrs. Bartolozzi. The one in question is in the key of c, and it is interesting not only as music, but also from the fact that it shows the influence of Clementi in the matter of technique. The work was well performed by Miss Beatrice Dunn.

THE final concert of a series arranged by the Strings Club was given at the Salle Erard last Saturday afternoon. The excellent programme included Brahms's Clarinet Quintet (Op. 115), Beethoven's Quartet in c minor (Op. 18, No. 4), and Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet in e flat. Not only skill, but also intelligence and refined feeling were displayed in the interpretation of these works by Messrs. Alfred Gibson, H. Wynn Reeves, Alfred Hobday, W. E. Whitehouse, Charles Draper (clarinet), and Herbert Fryer (pianist).

THE third of Herr Ferencz Hegedüs's subscription concerts at Bechstein Hall took the form of a violin recital. The performance by the accomplished Hungarian of Mozart's Third Concerto, in c major, was animated and sympathetic, the tone being pure and unforced, while the execution left nothing to be desired. A fine 'Chaconne' by Vitali was played with the needful breadth and dignity, and the calls for feeling were well met. Herr Hegedüs also included in his programme the Adagio from Richard Strauss's Concerto in d major and the Prelude from Christian Sinding's Suite in a minor.

THE Société de Concerts d'Instruments Anciens gave a performance at Bechstein Hall on Wednesday evening. The instruments consist of a quartet of viols, played by MM. Edouard Celli (quinton), Henri Casadesus (viola d'amour), Marcel Casadesus (viola de gambe), and Maurice Devilliers (basse de viole), with M. Alfred Casella at the harpsichord. It was the first appearance of the Société in London, and the success they achieved by their skilful and highly artistic rendering of ensemble works, probably known only to specialists, was fully deserved.

Montclair's *Divertissement*, 'Les Plaisirs champêtres,' and Bruni's Second Symphony, both for viols and harpsichord, proved delightful, the former being exceedingly quaint, A Suite by Lorenzini for viole d'amour, played by M. Henri Casadesus, created special enthusiasm. These artists give a second concert next Wednesday with another interesting programme, and we may safely predict for them a crowded hall and another success.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Concert Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
— Concert, 8.30, Albert Hall.
— National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON. Miss May Harrison's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Wieda's Symant's Orchestral Concert, 4, Queen's Hall.
TUES. Mr. Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Afternoon with Brahms, 4.30, Leighton House.
— Mr. F. Brandon's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Miss Frida Dancyger's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— New Symphony Orchestra, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
— Signor Arrigo Serato's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
WED. Madame Frickhaus's Concert, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Société de Concerts d'Instruments Anciens, 8, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Miss Kathleen Purcell's Harp Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Marie Valerie's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Hugo Heine's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Aeolian Hall.
— Miss Du Chastain's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.
FRI. Mr. Plunket Greene's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
— London Trio Subscription Concert, 8.30, Aeolian Hall.
SAT. Chappell's Ballad Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
— Mr. Frederic Lamond's Chopin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. Edward Mason's Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PLAYHOUSE.—*Marjory Strode: a Comedy in Four Acts.* By A. E. W. Mason.

IN making his first attempt to write directly for the theatre Mr. Mason seems to have set himself to hit public taste rather than to give the best that is in him. English playgoers, he appears to have argued, do not want serious questions of conduct treated on the stage, nor do they wish to be harrowed by scenes of poignant emotion; they prefer some pretty story of sentiment, with a setting that is picturesque, and just enough excitement and humour to redeem the old love-motive from tameness. Hence perhaps may be explained the fact that his comedy is by no means representative of the author of 'The Four Feathers.' As a novelist, Mr. Mason has a capacity for elaborating emotional situations, and getting from them their full dramatic value. Now the story of 'Marjory Strode' may be charming, but it is certainly not strong; its love-scenes, too, may be gracefully written, but they are really much ado about very little. Marjory herself is a sweet Devonshire girl of Napoleonic days, whose family try to force her into marriage with a loutish cousin, though she has fallen in love with a French prisoner of war; and the interest of the play turns on the attempts of the heroine and her crafty old uncle to out-manoeuvre one another. Such slight plot as exists is developed in the leisurely style of fiction, not with the concentration demanded by drama. Moreover, though there are many pleasing scenes of comedy, they do not help the play along; and throughout the author is too apt to let his characters explain themselves by talk rather than action. To make matters worse, the emotional side of the piece is spoilt, because the heroine, Miss Nina Sevensing, while engaging enough in the comedy scenes, cannot express anguish or intensity of feeling. Not all the fervour

of Mr. Ainley's French officer or the sincerity of his love-making, can make amends for this fatal mistake in casting the play; and though Mr. Cyril Maude and Mr. Bishop are delightful as the heroine's cantankerous uncle and father, and Mr. Kenneth Douglas adds one more to his many successful portraits of the English hobbledohoy, their parts, after all, are subordinate.

SHAFTESBURY.—*The Grand Guignol Company* in 'Rosalie,' 'Le Rouge est Mis,' 'Les Nuits du Hampton-Club,' 'Un Peu de Musique,' and 'L'Angoisse.'

ON the whole, the visit of the Grand Guignol company is a disappointment. The "thrills" promised from the more sensational pieces were only realized at most in the case of one of the three dramas of horror selected for the first week's programme, and the company's greatest success was made in one of their lighter plays, 'Un Peu de Musique,' with which Mr. Tree has already familiarized Londoners under its English name of 'The Van Dyck.' In this boisterous farce M. Bussy assumes the part of the burglar who pretends to be a lunatic, and though he does not stir the imagination as did Mr. Tree, he proves himself a comedian of a robust and masterful type. 'Rosalie,' however, a comedieta which shows a servant-girl "rounding" on her tyrannical master and mistress, and forcing her own terms from them in an emergency, seems altogether too slight an entertainment for a stage so large as that of the Shaftesbury. In this circumstance—the vastness of the London theatre as compared with the tiny house in which the Grand Guignol's productions are given in Paris—may perhaps be found the reason why the pieces designed to shock our nerves failed in the main to do so. The Shaftesbury audience, possibly, is too far away from the stage to be affected by the atmosphere of the plays. However that may be, 'Le Rouge est Mis'—a study in cynicism, which shows a dying jockey at a race-meeting gradually deserted by his friends and medical attendants, and even by his sweetheart—so eager are they all to make money—leaves us strangely cold instead of pitiful. Again, Stevenson's story of the Suicide Club, which has thrilled so many readers, turns out, as adapted for the stage, nothing short of preposterous. It is impossible to work up any feeling over the fate of the journalist-hero; not for one moment does the play create any sense of illusion. Nor is M. Bussy's acting here of the same quality as his performance in 'Un Peu de Musique'; obviously, he is seen to most advantage in comic vein.

The piece which does produce an impression of the uncanny and the horrible is 'L'Angoisse,' a gruesome little studio-drama, wherein a hypnotized model reconstructs the history of a crime, and discovers the corpse of a murdered woman within a column of plaster. Even in this instance the final tableau, which reveals some sort of figure inside the column,

spoils by its materialism the effect of what has gone before, and leaves us wondering whether it is not the fine performance of the actress who plays the model, rather than any merit of the piece, which has carried us away.

Dramatic Gossip.

Two new Irish plays and a translation of Sudermann's 'Teja' were presented last week by the Irish National Theatre Society at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. 'Teja,' now for the first time translated into English by Lady Gregory, is a one-act piece which deals with an incident in the Gothic invasion of Italy in the reign of Justinian. The heroism of the Gothic prince Teja, who courts death rather than submit to the ignominy of surrender, was finely portrayed by Mr. Kerrigan, in whom the Abbey company have found a valuable recruit. Miss O'Neill's presentation of Bathilda, the Queen, was also worthy of high praise, and the staging of the piece was admirable.

THE second play, 'The Piedish,' by Mr. George Fitzmaurice, whose first work, 'The Country Dressmaker,' was performed a short time ago, is a peasant comedy with an underlying note of tragedy—the tragedy of the artist overtaken by death with his life's work unfinished. The dialogue is good, and the characters true to type.

THE third play, 'The Golden Helmet,' by Mr. W. B. Yeats, is somewhat misleadingly described as an "heroic farce." It is a piece of ironic realism, and shows the author's capacity to deal with life in a vivid and direct manner while preserving the heroic and poetic feeling which characterized his earlier work. The period is that of the Red Branch of Ulster, and all the incidents are derived from the Cuchulain Saga. Mr. Yeats has chosen the moment of the feast when the "Red Man" appears to claim his wager, and Cuchulain, kneeling to receive death, receives instead the Golden Helmet, symbol of his self-sacrifice and fitness for leadership. This little piece is full of incident, and the action moves quickly to the dénouement. It was acted with much spirit by the Abbey company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—R. S.—G. B.—E. D.—W. F. P.—Received.

C. J. H.—Many thanks.
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